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ITALIAN GRAMMAR

GRAMMATIC

D. C. Heath & Co.

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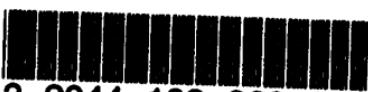


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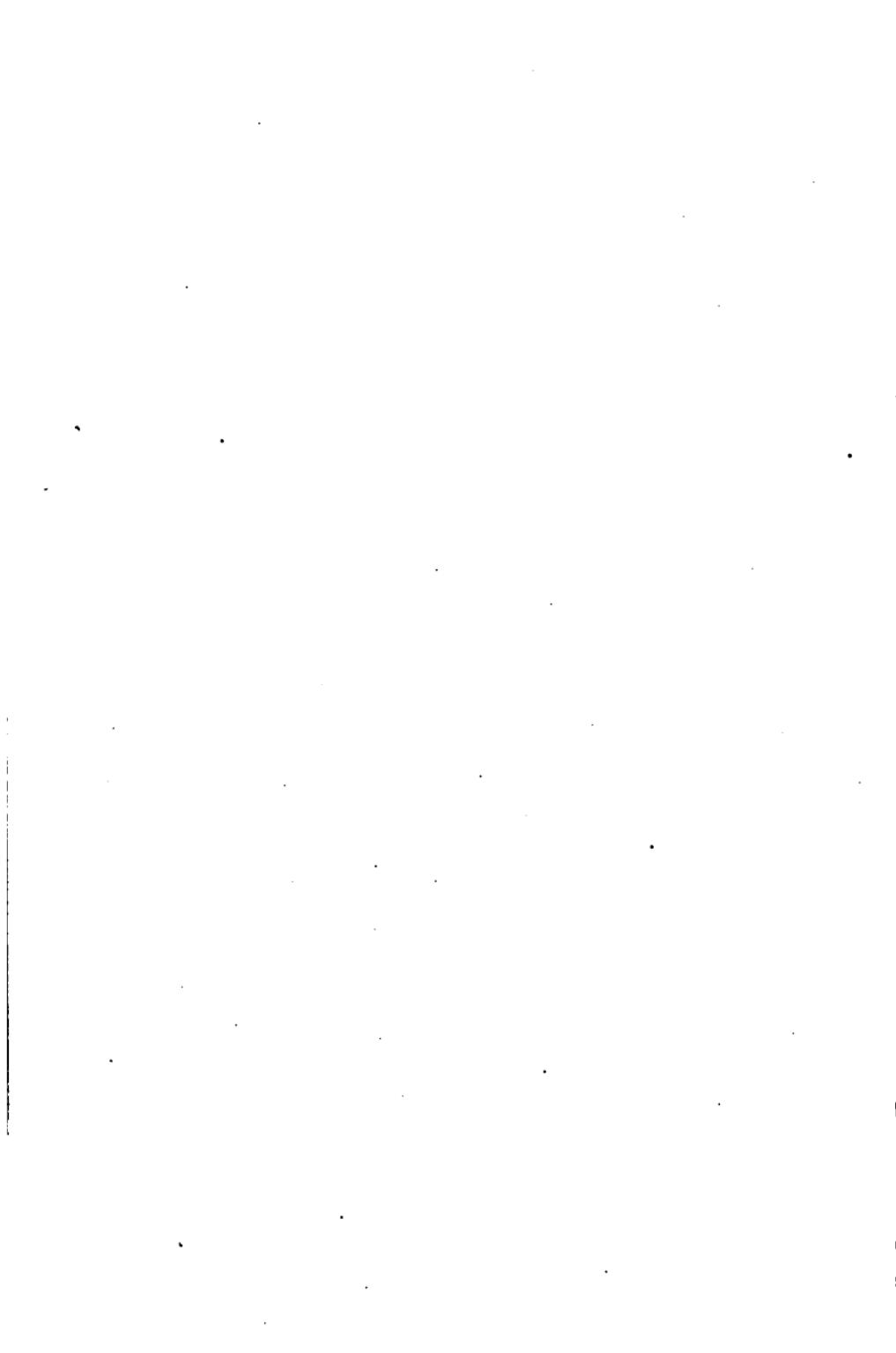
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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

BY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.:

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Henry & Anna B. Bonal

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PREFACE.

THIS volume is the result of an attempt to put into convenient form and the smallest possible compass all the grammar that the ordinary student of Italian will need. Short as the book is, it contains some paragraphs which beginners will probably skip: the longer lists of words and endings, and a great part of the chapters on suffixes and irregular verbs will be useful mainly for reference. The vocabularies cover the twenty-one exercises; they are not intended to include words explained in the notes, nor proper names that are exactly the same in Italian and in English.

I have endeavored to make the book represent the Italian language as it is spoken and written at the present day; the exercises are taken chiefly from reading-books lately prepared for Tuscan schools. Still, I have tried to give also as many obsolete forms as students of the Italian classics will require.

It has been my aim throughout to make the rules clear for all classes of pupils, even for those ignorant of other foreign languages, provided they understand the technical words commonly used in grammars. With this object in view, I have ascribed to the Italian vowels the pronunciation of the English ones that are most like them: an accurate description of the Italian sounds would, I fear, prove confusing to beginners who have had no training in phonetics. It will be easy for the instructor to explain not only

the vowels, but some of the consonants, and the division of words into syllables, much better than can be done in a book like this.

The authorities I have consulted most are the dictionaries of Fanfani, Rigutini and Fanfani, Fornari (*Nuovo Bazzarini*), and Tommaseo and Bellini. I have made but little use of other grammars; I am, however, indebted to Toscani for some ideas and a few of my examples. The chapters on syntax, and the treatment of irregular verbs, pronouns, suffixes, and the plural of words in *-co* and *-go* are almost entirely the result of original work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to Professor Nash, of Harvard, to my friend and teacher, Sig. Filippo Orlando, of Florence, and to the gentlemen who assisted me in correcting the proof-sheets; and I wish above all to thank Professor Sheldon, of Harvard, and Professor Bendelari, of Yale, without whose aid and encouragement I should scarcely have ventured to offer this book to the public.

CAMBRIDGE, September, 1887.

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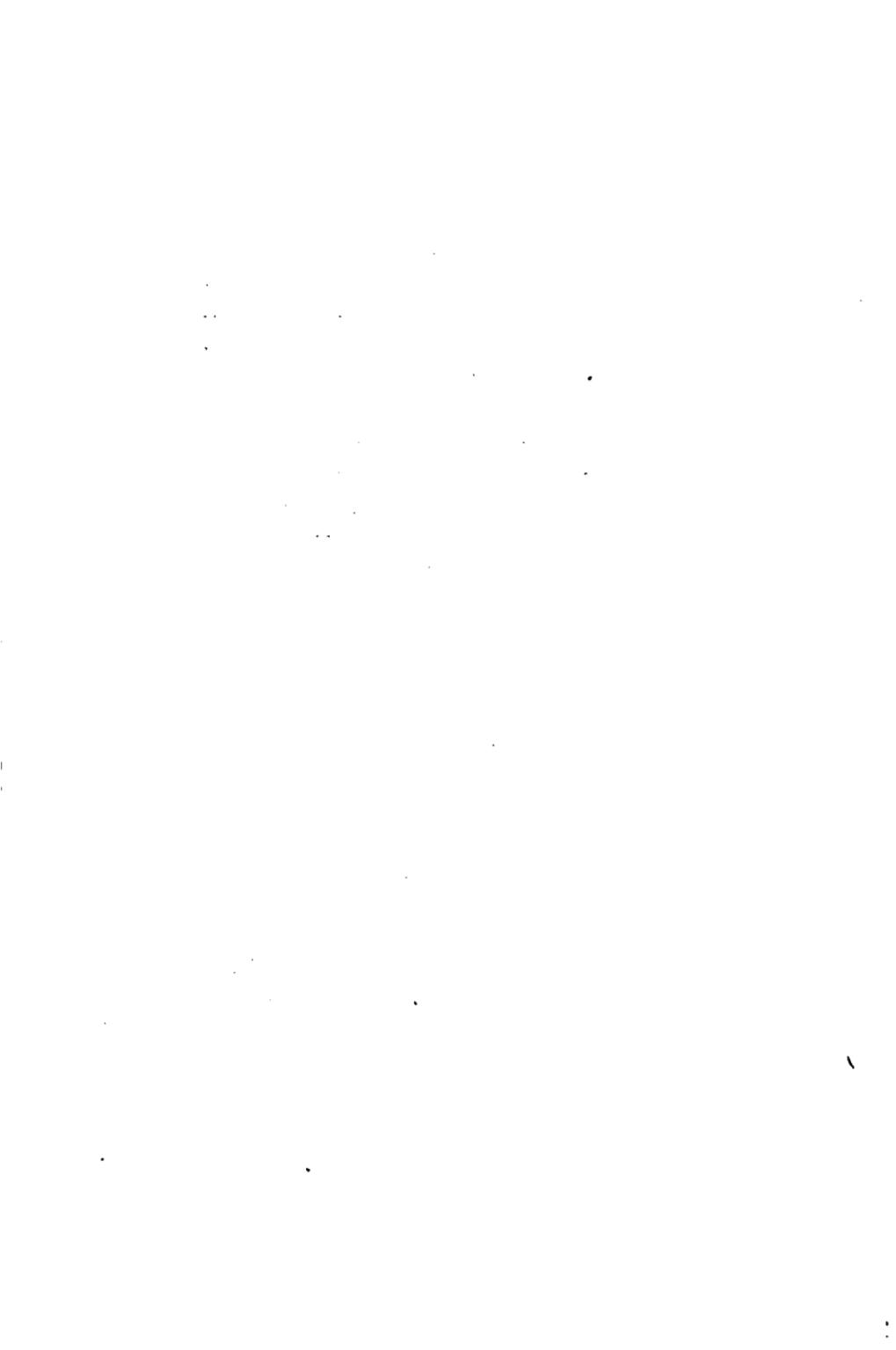
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ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. The Italian alphabet has the same letters as the English, except that *k*, *w*, *x*, and *y* do not occur in modern Italian.

2. The Italians distinguish seven vowels: *a*, close *e*, open *e*, *i*, close *o*, open *o*, *u*; each of which always has the same sound, no matter what may be its position in the word, and never tends, as do the English long vowels, to become a diphthong. Italian vowels are all pronounced very quickly; hence there is but little difference in quantity between accented and unaccented sounds. English-speaking students must carefully avoid drawling the accented and slighting the unaccented syllables; they should try to give to every Italian vowel about the length of *i* in "bitter."

A is nearly like *a* in "father": as *fava*, *canna*, *cassa*, *palla*.

E, close, is nearly like *a* in "fate": as *beve*, *vere*, *stelle*, *messe*.

E, open, may be formed by trying to pronounce *e* in "bell" with the mouth very wide open: as *bella*, *amena*, *fera*, *pensa*.

I is nearly like *ee* in "feet": as *miri, vini, fissi, spilli*.

O, close, is nearly like *o* in "mope": as *dopo, dove, bollo, sotto*.

O, open, is nearly like *aw* in "saw" pronounced with the mouth wide open: as *no, odi, poi, donna*.

U is nearly like *oo* in "boot": as *una, cura, nulla, ruppi*.

a. The letters *i* and *u* are sometimes used to represent consonant sounds (see 4); but in formulating rules they are always counted as vowels.

3. As close and open vowels are not distinguished in spelling, some rules are necessary:—

(1) Unaccented *e* and *o* are always close: as *mare, "sea"; amo, "I love."*

(2) *E* and *o* are close in all monosyllables* ending in a consonant: as *con, "with"; non, "not"; per, "for."*

(3) In monosyllables* and oxytones† ending in a vowel, final *e* is close, final *o* is open: as *che, "what"; me, "me"; re, "king"; credè, "he believed"; perchè, "why"; do, "I give"; Po, "Po"; sardò, "I shall be"; andò, "he went."* Exceptions: final *e* is open in *è = "is," re = "re,"* interjections (as *aimè, "alas"; chè, "nonsense"*), proper names (as *Noè, "Noah"*), and foreign words (as *caffè, "coffee"*); final *o* is close in *lo* and *o*.

(4) Accented *e* and *o* are always open in the groups *ie* and *uo*: as *piede, "foot"; fuoco, "fire."* *E* and *o* standing for *ie* and *uo* are open: as *ven = viene, "he comes"; cor = cuore, "heart."*

* Not including shortened forms of words that regularly have more than one syllable.

† Words accented on the last syllable.

(5) In words that have always formed a part of the spoken language, accented *e* is nearly always close when it represents Latin *ē* or *ī*, open when it represents Latin *ē* or *œ*; accented *o* is nearly always close when it represents Latin *ō* or *ū*, open when it represents Latin *ō* or *au*. In book words accented *e* and *o* are usually open.

In all cases not covered by the first three rules, the quality of *e* and *o* will be marked in this book, an acute accent (') denoting the close, a circumflex (^) the open sound: as *avére*, "to have"; *ménō*, "less"; *tiéne*, "he holds"; *liéto*, "happy"; *poéta*, "poet"; *bra*, "hour"; *mólto*, "much"; *buñno*, "good"; *poco*, "little"; *mōto*, "motion."

4. B, f, m, p, q, v are pronounced as in English.

C before *e* or *i* sounds like *ch* in "chin"; elsewhere it is always like English *k*: as *cima*, "top"; *cóme*, "how"; *dólce*, "sweet." **G** before *e* or *i* sounds like *g* in "gem"; elsewhere it is always like *g* in "go": as *gatto*, "cat"; *gente*, "people"; *spingi*, "push."

a. A *cc* or a *gg* before *e* or *i* has merely the sound of *ch* in "chin" or *g* in "gem" prolonged: as *facce*, "faces"; *lége*, "law."

D, l, n, t are pronounced further forward in the mouth than in English; the tip of the tongue should touch the back of the upper front teeth: as *alto*, "high"; *dato*, "given"; *luna*, "moon"; *nudo*, "naked"; *tuñno*, "thunder."

H is always silent: as *ahi*, "oh!" *ha*, "he has."

I, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *y*: as *iéri*, "yesterday"; *paio*, "pair"; *più*, "more." In the groups *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, an unaccented *i* serves only to show that the *c* or *g* is soft: as *faccia*,

"face"; *guancia*, "cheek"; *ciò*, "that"; *giù*, "down"; *mangia*, "eat"; *raggio*, "ray."

J is merely another way of writing *i*.

N before a *q* or a hard *c* or *g* has the sound of English *ng*: as *banca* (*bang-ka*), "bank"; *dunque* (*dung-kwe*), "therefore"; *lungo* (*lung-go*), "long."

R is always rolled, the point of the tongue vibrating against the teeth: as *caro*, "dear"; *rosso*, "red"; *per*, "for." When *r* is double or followed by a consonant, the trill is prolonged: as *carro*, "cart"; *burro*, "butter"; *marrone*, "chestnut"; *carne*, "meat"; *porta*, "door."

S is generally pronounced nearly like English *s* in "see," but with a somewhat sharper sound: as *sò*, "I know"; *spillo*, "pin."

Initial *s* before a sonant (*b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*) has a sound intermediate between *s* and English *z*: as *sdruciolare*, "to slip"; *slitta*, "sleigh."

A single *s* between vowels has, in most words, the sound of English *z*: as *caso*, "case"; *causa*, "cause"; *viso*, "face." But in the following cases it is pronounced like *s* in "see," "mason":—

a. In *ásino*, *casa*, *Chiusi*, *côsa*, *così*, *desidério*, *naso*, *parasito*, *pésø*, *Pisa*, *pisélio*, *pôsa*, *ripôso*, *riso*, *susina*, and their derivatives, and in many uncommon words.

b. After the prefixes *de-*, *di-**, *pre-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *ri-*, *tra-**: as *desistere*, *disérgo*, *presúmere*, *proseguire*, *reservare*, *risolvere*, *trasudare*.

c. In the adjective ending *-óso* and the adjective and substantive ending *-ése*: as *noiósø*, "troublesome"; *inglése*, "English"; *mése*, "month." But in *cortése*, *francése*, *lucchése*, *marchése*, *paése*, *palése*, the *s* is like English *z*.

* Not to be confounded with *dis-*, *tras-*: *disonbore*, *trasandare*.

d. In the preterites and past participles of *childere*, *chiùdere*, *nascondere*, *pórre*, *ràdere*, *ridere*, *rimanére*, *rispòndere*, *ròdere*, and all verbs in *-endere*; and in their compounds and derivatives: as *chièsi*, *socchiuso*, *nascòse*, *rispòsero*, *rasòio*, *rimase*, *corrispòsi*, *ròsero*, *accèsi*, *résò*, *scésa*. Exceptions to this rule are *deridere*, verbs in *-clàdere*, and derivatives of *ròdere*.

U, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *w*: as *buòno*, "good"; *guardare*, "to look"; *può*, "he can."

Z and **zz** are generally pronounced like a long and vigorous *ts*: as *alzare*, "to lift"; *azíone*, "action"; *prezzo*, "price"; *zò*, "uncle."

In the following cases, however, *s* and *zz* sound like a prolonged *dz* :—

a. In *assurro*, *dossina*, *mèsso*, *pranso*, *ribràzzo*, *romanzo*, *zèlo*, and many less common words.

b. In verbs in *-izzare* (as *utilizzare*, "to utilize"); except *attizzare*, *dirizzare*, *guizzare*, *rizzare*, *stizzare*, and their compounds, and a few uncommon words.

5. The following combinations are to be noted :—

Ch (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *k*: as *fichi* (plural of *fico*, "fig"). **Sch** is like *sk*: as *schérzo*, "sport."

Gh (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *g* in "go": as *aghi* (plural of *ago*, "needle").

Gl (written *gl* if the following vowel be *i*) is nearly like English *lli* in "million": as *figlio*, "son"; *figli*, "sons." But in *Ánglia*, *geroglífico*, *glicerina*, *negligere* and its derivatives, and a few uncommon words borrowed from the Greek or Latin, *gl* is like English *gl*.

Gn is nearly like *ni* in "onion": as *ogni*, "every."

Qu is always like *kw*: as *questo*, "this."

5. *so* before *e* and *i* is nearly like *sh* in "ship": as *uscire*, "to go out." Before all other letters it is pronounced *sk*: as *scubla*, "school"; *schérno*, "contempt."

6. Every letter in Italian is distinctly and separately sounded; the only exceptions are *h*, silent *i* (see 4), and the combinations mentioned in 5. Ex.: *arte*, "art"; *firma*, "signature"; *furto*, "theft"; *giorno*, "day"; *vérso*, "toward"; *andái*, "I went"; *dura*, "breeze"; *bugle*, "lies"; *Europa*, "Europe"; *mili*, "my"; *paura*, "fear"; *sentii*, "I felt"; *subi*, "his."

Where a double consonant is written, both letters must be sounded, the first at the end of the preceding, the second at the beginning of the following syllable: as *anno*, "year"; *babbo*, "father"; *fatto*, "done"; *messo*, "put"; *quello*, "that." For *rr*, *zz*, and soft *cc* and *gg*, see 4.

L, *m*, *n*, and *r*, when preceded by an accented vowel and followed by another consonant, are prolonged: as *alto* (*all-to*), "high"; *sempre* (*sémm-pre*), "always"; *tanto* (*tann-to*), "so much"; *parte* (*parr-te*), "part."

7. The accent is nearly always the same as in Latin. In this book it will always be noted. Of the signs written here, students are to use only the grave (^), which is placed on the last syllable of oxytones and on some monosyllables; Italian writers do not agree as to the use of the other marks.

8. Italian words are divided in such a way that, if possible, every syllable shall begin with a consonant: as *ta-vo-ll-no*, "table"; *frat-tán-to*, "meanwhile"; *al-l' ub-mo*, "to the man"; *nar-rd-re*, "to relate"; *mélz-zo*, "half"; *cá-cia*, "hunt"; *òg-gi*, "to-day."

In the groups *s* + consonant, consonant + *r*, those mentioned in 5, and *cl*, *fl*, *gl*, *pl*, both consonants belong to the following syllable. *I* = *y* and *u* = *w* go with the following vowel; *ai*, *au*, *ei*, *eu*, *oi* are not separated. Ex.: *al-l' au-ra*, *a-vrò*, *bi-sb-gno*, *ca-sti-ghi*, *del-l' ác-qua*, *in-chiò-stro*, *mièi*, *mi-glib-re*, *ri-flet-te-re*, *te-á-tro*, *tubi*.

ARTICLES.

9. The article is not declined, but it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

10. Masculine:—

a. Sing. *il*, pl. *i*, before a word beginning with any consonant except *s* impure* and *z*.

b. Sing. *lo*, pl. *gli*, before a vowel or *s* impure or *z*.†

Before a vowel *lo* becomes *l'*; *gli* becomes *gl'* before *i*.

Ex.: *Il pàdre*, the father; *i pàdri*, the fathers.

Lo stèssò pàdre, the same father.

Lo scidme, the swarm; *gli scidmi*, the swarms.

Lo sio, the uncle; *gli sti*, the uncles.

L' ubmo, the man; *gl' insitti*, the insects.

11. Feminine:—

Sing. *la*, pl. *le*.

Before a vowel *la* becomes *l'*; *le* becomes *l'* before *e*.

Ex.: *La maddre*, the mother; *le màdri*, the mothers.

L' ora, the hour; *le ore*, the hours; *l' erbe*, the herbs.

* That is, *s* followed by another consonant.

† *Li* is sometimes used for *gli*. Some writers use *il*, *i* before *s* and before *sce-* or *sci-*.

12. When the definite article is preceded by one of the prepositions *di*, *da*, *a*, *in*, *con*, *su*, *per*, the article and preposition are generally contracted into one word, as shown in the following table (*con*, *per* are often uncontracted) :—

	IL	I	LO	GLI	LA	LE	L'
<i>Di</i> , of	<i>del</i>	<i>di</i> or <i>de'</i>	<i>dello</i>	<i>dagli</i>	<i>della</i>	<i>delle</i>	<i>dell'</i>
<i>Da</i> , by	<i>dal</i>	<i>da</i> or <i>da'</i>	<i>dallo</i>	<i>dagli</i>	<i>dalla</i>	<i>dalle</i>	<i>dall'</i>
<i>A</i> , to	<i>al</i>	<i>di</i> or <i>a'</i>	<i>allo</i>	<i>agli</i>	<i>alla</i>	<i>alle</i>	<i>all'</i>
<i>In</i> , in	<i>nel</i>	<i>ni</i> or <i>ne'</i>	<i>nello</i>	<i>nagli</i>	<i>nella</i>	<i>nelle</i>	<i>nell'</i>
<i>Con</i> , with	<i>col</i>	<i>ci</i> or <i>co'</i>	<i>cocco</i>	<i>cogli</i>	<i>colla</i>	<i>cölle</i>	<i>coll'</i>
<i>Su</i> , on	<i>sul</i>	<i>sui</i> or <i>su'</i>	<i>sullo</i>	<i>sugli</i>	<i>silla</i>	<i>sille</i>	<i>sull'</i>
<i>Per</i> , for	<i>per</i>	<i>pe</i> or <i>pe'</i>	<i>per lo</i>	<i>per gli</i>	<i>per la</i>	<i>per le</i>	<i>per l'</i>

Ex.: *Del pàdre*, of the father; *ddi pàdri*, by the fathers.

Àllo spècchio, to the mirror; *nègli spècchi*, in the mirrors.

Colla màdre, with the mother; *cölle màdri*, with the mothers.

Sull' ubmo, on the man; *per gli ubmini*, for the men.

a. The word "some" is frequently rendered in Italian by *di* with the definite article. This is called the partitive genitive.

Ex.: *Dàtemi del vino*, give me some wine.

Delle belle cose, some fine things.

13. In the following cases the definite article is used in Italian, though not in English :—

a. Before the possessive pronouns : as *il nòstro giardino*, "our garden"; *i subi fratèlli*, "his brothers." When, however, the possessive qualifies an otherwise unmodified noun in the singular expressing relationship, the article is generally omitted : as *mia màdre*, "my mother." For a fuller statement see 45, a.

b. Before an abstract noun or one denoting a whole class.

Ex.: *L'uomo propone*, man proposes.

I fiori nascono dal seme, flowers spring from the seed.

La morte è il peggiore dei mali, death is the worst of evils.

c. Before a noun and adjective used either in a specific or in a general (but not in a partitive) sense.

Ex.: *L'anno scorso*, last year (*i. e.*, the last year).

Il povero Luigi non viene, (the) poor Lewis doesn't come.

Gli uomini buoni, good men (*i. e.*, all good men).

d. Before a title followed by a proper name : as *la regina Victoria*, "Queen Victoria" ; *il signor Bruni*, "Mr. Brown." It is not used, however, before *Don*, *Messer*, and *Ser*.

e. Before family names ; often before given names of women ; occasionally before given names of well-known men.

Ex.: *Il Bianchi è morto*, White is dead ; *la Patti canta*, Patti sings.

Conosco l' Olivia, I know Olivia ; *Dante* or *il Dante*, Dante.

f. Before names of countries and continents : as *la Svizzera*, "Switzerland" ; *all' Italia*, "to Italy" ; *per l' Europa*, "for Europe." But the article is omitted after *in* in phrases that denote going to or dwelling in a country ; and often after *di* or *in* when the preposition with the name of a country is equivalent to an adjective of nationality : as *vado in Germania*, "I go to Germany" ; *rimango in Francia*, "I remain in France" ; *la regina d' Inghilterra*, "the queen of England" ; *il vino di Spagna*, "the wine of Spain" ; *il teatro in Italia*, "the drama in Italy."

In all the above cases (beginning with 13, a) the article, unless it would be employed in English, is omitted when the noun is used as a vocative or is modified by a numeral or a pronominal adjective. It is often omitted in lists.

Ex.: *Questa sua opera*, this work of his.

Signora Monti, come sta, Mrs. Monti, how do you do ?

Italia, ti rivedo, Italy, I see thee again.

Fede, speranza, carità, faith, hope, and charity.

Vitni, amico mio, come, my friend.

Ha parècchi vizi, he has several bad habits.

Due bellissimi cani, two very fine dogs.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

14. Masculine :—

- a. *Un* before a vowel or any consonant except *s* impure and *z*.
- b. *Uno* before *s* impure or *z*. *

Ex. : *Un padre*, a father; *un uomo*, a man.

Un anello, a ring; *uno specchio*, a mirror.

Uno sciame, a swarm; *uno zio*, an uncle.

15. Feminine :—

Una, which becomes *un'* before a vowel.

Ex. : *Una madre*, a mother; *un' ora*, an hour.

16. In the following cases the indefinite article, though expressed in English, is omitted in Italian :—

- a. Before a predicate noun expressing occupation, rank, or nationality, and not accompanied by an adjective.

Ex. : *Egli è poeta*, he is a poet; *s'amo marchese*, I am a marquis.

Siete italiano, you are an Italian.

- b. Generally before an antecedent (of a relative clause) used in apposition to a preceding noun modified by a definite article or a demonstrative pronoun.

Ex. : *L'Arno, fiume che traversa Firenze*, the Arno, a river which traverses Florence.

- c. After *da* meaning "as," "like," or "for." See 79, g.

Ex. : *Da uomo*, like a man.

* Some writers use *un* before *s* and before *sce-* or *sci-*.

EXERCISE I.

La párte piú álta del nôstro côrpo è il cápo. Il cápo è attaccáto
 al côllo, e il côllo è attaccáto al trónco. La párte davânti del
 cápo si chiáma viso. Nel viso ci sóno la frônte, gli ôcchi, il
 násô, la bôcca, il ménto. Cogli ôcchi si vêdono le côse. Col
 násô si sêntono gli odóri. Cóllo bôcca si mángia, si béve, si
 respíra. Respiráre è mandáre l'ária giù nel pêtto, e pôi riman-
 dârla fuôri. Nói respiriámo l'ária. Leváte un pésce dall' ácqua,
 muôre : leváte l'ária a nós, e nós morrémo..

EXERCISE 2.

Mr. Rossi is a merchant. Leaving Italy, he-went-away last
 year to France, a country which he-wished to-visit with his brother
 and a friend of the family. But he-returned to Italy the same
 month, saying : "Travelling¹ bores-me. Another time I-shall-make
 a study of the customs of France. Paris is a big city; we-have-
 seen some² fine things; but I-prefer the land of Garibaldi and
 of King Victor Emmanuel."

¹ See 18, b.² See 12, a.

NOUNS.

17. Italian nouns are not declined. Possession is denoted by the preposition *di*: as *lo spéccchio di mio pâdre*, "my father's looking-glass."

GENDER.

18. There are no neuter nouns in Italian.*

Nouns denoting males and females keep their natural gender: except *guida*, "guide"; *guardia*, "guard"; *persona*, "person"; *sentinella*, "sentinel"; *spia*, "spy"; *vedetta*, "scout"; which are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fratello*, the brother; *mia sorella*, my sister.

Il poeta, the poet; *la poetessa*, the poetess.

Una spia, a spy; *la nostra guida*, our guide.

19. Of nouns denoting objects without sex some are masculine, some feminine. Their gender can often be determined by the final letter. All Italian nouns end in *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*: †—

a. Those ending in *a* are feminine; except *colera*, "cholera," *qualcosa*, "something," Greek neuters in *-ma*, † many geographical names, and a few other words, mostly foreign.

Ex.: *Un' ora*, an hour; *un telegramma*, a telegram.

Il Canada, Canada; *il sofa*, the sofa.

b. Of those ending in *e* and *i* some are masculine, some feminine. All ending in *-zione*, *-giōne*, or *-udine* are feminine.

Ex.: *Il fiume*, the river; *la paix*, peace.

Un dì, a day; *una metropoli*, a metropolis.

La ragione, the reason; *la servitùdine*, service.

c. Those ending in *o* are masculine; except *máno*, "hand."

Ex.: *Il ginocchio*, the knee; *la máno*, the hand.

* Latin neuters become masculine in Italian; masculines and feminines retain their Latin gender. This rule has very few exceptions.

† A few foreign nouns used in Italian end in a consonant: as *lápis*, "pencil" (*i lápis*, "the pencils"). Nouns in *-o* or *-e* often drop that vowel if the preceding consonant is *l*, *n*, or *r*: as *cáne=can*, "dog."

‡ Mostly scientific terms.

d. Those ending in *u* are feminine; except *soprappiù*, "surplus," and a few foreign words.

Ex.: *La virtù*, virtue; *il bambù*, bamboo.

20. Any other part of speech (except an adjective*) used as a noun must be masculine.

Ex.: *Il viaggiare*, travelling.

21. Masculine names of trees in *o* or *e* have a feminine form in *a* or *e* respectively, denoting their fruit; but *il dàttero*, "date," *il fico*, "fig," *il limone*, "lemon," *il pòmo*, "apple," are always the same, whether denoting the tree or the fruit.

Ex.: *Un susino*, a plum-tree; *una susina*, a plum.

Il nòce, the walnut-tree; *la nòce*, the walnut.

Questi fichi, these fig-trees, these figs.

NUMBER.

22. Feminines in unaccented *a* form their plural by changing *a* into *e*.

Ex.: *La strada*, the street; *le strade*, the streets.

Una bugia, a lie; *le bugie*, lies.

a. Feminines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-che* and *-ghe* respectively (the *h* being inserted merely to indicate that the *c* and *g* keep their hard sound).

Ex.: *Un' oca*, a goose; *molti oche*, many geese.

La bottéga, the shop; *parecchie bottighe*, several shops.

* Adjectives of course have the gender of the nouns they represent.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-cia* and *-gia* form their plural in *-ce* and *-ge* respectively.*

Ex.: *La guancia*, the cheek; *le guance*, the cheeks.

Una ciliegia, a cherry; *tante ciliege*, so many cherries.

23. Masculines in unaccented *a* and all nouns in unaccented *o* and *e* (not *ie*) form their plural in *i*.†

Ex.: *Un poeta*, a poet; *due poeti*, two poets.

Lo zio, the uncle; *gli zii*, the uncles.

La mano, the hand; *le mie mani*, my hands.

Un mese, a month; *tre mesi*, three months.

La cornice, the frame; *quattro cornici*, four frames.

a. Masculines in *-ca* and *-ga* form their plural in *-chi* and *-ghi* respectively.

Ex.: *Il monarca*, the monarch; *i monarchi*, the monarchs.

Il collega, the colleague; *i colleghi*, the colleagues.

b. Nouns in unaccented *-io* form their plural by changing *-io* to *-i* (often written *i*, *j*, or *ii*).

Ex.: *Lo specchio*, the mirror; *gli specchi*, the mirrors.

Il ciliegio, the cherry-tree; *i ciliegi*, the cherry-trees.

c. Nouns in *-go* form their plural in *-ghi*. Nouns in *-co* form their plural in *-chi* if the penult is accented, otherwise in *-ci*.

Ex.: *Il castigo*, the punishment; *i castighi*, the punishments.

Un catalogo, a catalogue; *due cataloghi*, two catalogues.

Il fico, the fig; *cinque fichi*, five figs.

Antico, ancient; *gli antichi*, the ancients.

Un medico, a doctor; *sei medici*, six doctors..

This rule has a number of exceptions. In the following lists, words whose irregular plural is rare are omitted.

* *Provincia* has *provincie*. In general borrowed words and words whose plural is necessarily very rare keep the *i*: *audacia*, *audacie*.

† In old Italian and in poetry words in *-ello* and *-ale* often form their plural in *-egli* or *-ei*, *-agli* or *-ai*: *capello*, *capéi*.

(1) Compound nouns in *-logo* denoting persons engaged in the sciences, and all compound nouns in *-fago* form their plural in *-gi*.*

Ex.: *Il fisiologo*, the physiologist; *i fisiologi*, physiologists.

Antropofago, cannibal; *antropofagi*, cannibals.

(2) The following words form their plural in *-ci*, although the penult is accented:—

amíco	grêco	inímico	nemíco	pôrco †
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Grêco has a regular plural in the expression *vini grêchi*.

(3) The following words form their plural in *-chi*, although the penult is unaccented:—

ábbaco	fârmaco	lâstrico	rammárico	strâscico
acrôstico	ândaco	mânico	rísico	tôssico
cárico ‡	intônaco	párroco	sciátkico	tráfficô
diméntico ‡	intrínseco	pízzico	stômaco	válico §

Acrôstico and *fârmaco* have also regular plurals.

d. Some masculines in *o* have an irregular plural in *a*; this plural is feminine. They are: *centináio*, "hundred"; *migliáio*, "thousand"; *miglio*, "mile"; *páio*, "pair"; *ubvo*, "egg."

Many masculines in *o* have this irregular feminine plural in *a* besides the regular masculine plural in *i*. The most common are: *bráccio*, "arm"; *dito*, "finger"; *frûtto*, "fruit"; *ginôcchio*, "knee"; *grido*, "shout"; *lâbbro*, "lip"; *légno*, "wood"; *mêmbro*, "member"; *mûro*, "wall"; *oréccchio*, "ear"; *osso*, "bone."

* Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *flemmagôgo*, *idragôgo*, *metallûrgo*, *sdrgo* (also reg. plur.), *sortilego*. "Magicians" = *mdghi*, "magi" = *mdgi*.

† Likewise the rare words: *aprico*, *lombrico* (also reg.), *uvamíco*, *vico*.

‡ Likewise its compounds.

§ Likewise the rare or obsolete words: *filôccico*, *mdntaco* (also reg.), *ostôtico*, *sfildôccico*, *stâtico* (noun), *ûncico*.

Ex. : *Un pâio*, a pair ; *sette pâia*, seven pairs.

Il mio brâccio, my arm ; *le tue braccia*, thy arms.

Il labbro, the lip ; *le labbra* or *i labbri*, the lips.

Un ôsso, a bone ; *le ôssa* or *gli ôssi*, the bones.

Brâccio, *ginocchio*, *labbro*, and *orecchio* nearly always have the irregular plural when denoting the two arms, knees, lips, or ears belonging to the same body.

24. All monosyllables, and all nouns ending in *i*, *ie*, *u*, an accented vowel, or a consonant, are invariable.

Ex. : *Il re*, the king ; *i re*, the kings.

Il brîndisi, the toast ; *i brîndisi*, the toasts.

Una spâcie, a kind ; *otto spâcie*, eight kinds.

La virtù, virtue ; *le virtù*, the virtues.

Una cîttâ, a city ; *dieci cîttâ*, ten cities.

25. The following nouns have irregular plurals : *bûe*, "ox," pl. *budi*; *dlo*, "god," pl. *dli**; *môglie*, "wife," pl. *môgli*; *uômo*, "man," pl. *uômini*.

EXERCISE 3.

Gli uccelli, le farfalle, i pesci, il cane, il micio, le lucertole sono¹ tutti animali. Il gatto e il cane sono¹ animali che hanno² quattro gâmbe, hanno³ quattro piêdi, e però si chiâmano⁴ quadrupedi. Il leone è¹ il più bêllo e il più maestoso dei quadrupedi. Gli uccelli hanno² due zâmpe ; ed hanno³ le áli e con le áli volano.⁵ Ánche le farfalle hanno³ le áli, ánche le ápi hanno³ le áli, e volano.⁵ Le mósche, le zanzare, le vêspe, e pôi mólti altri animalini, simili a questi, si chiâmano⁴ insêtti. Gli uccelli e gl' insêtti náscono⁶ dâlle uôva. Tûtti questi animali vivono⁷ in mèzzo all' ária. I pesci vivono⁷ in mèzzo all' ácqua. I pesci non hanno³ gâmbe ; hanno³ dâlle párti quélle alettine ; e con quête piccole

* The article used with *dli* is *gli* : *gli dli*.

aléttē e con la códa nuôtano⁸ e guízzan⁹ via nell' ácqua, lêsti lêsti cóme un lámpo. Quélle aléttē si chiámano⁴ píinne. Le lucêrtole stríscian¹¹ su' mûri, hánno⁸ délle zampíne, ma rasênti rasênti al côrpo, e quândo si muôvono¹⁰ ánche súlla têrra, strísciano.¹¹ Le sérpi non hánno⁸ gámbe ; e quéstí animáli che non hánno⁸ gámbe e che strísciano¹¹ sulla têrra, cóme le lucêrtole e le sérpi, si chiáman⁴ rêttili.

1 *È* = is; *sôno* = are. ² Have. ³ They have. ⁴ *Si chidmano* = are called. ⁵ They fly. ⁶ Are born. ⁷ Live. ⁸ They swim. ⁹ Dart. ¹⁰ *Si muvono* = they move. ¹¹ Crawl, they crawl.

EXERCISE 4.¹

Mignonettes are² born from the seed. The seed, placed under ground, has³ sprouted ; from one side it-has³ put-out⁴ shoots, which have-spread-out⁵ through⁶ the ground, and from one side it-has³ sent forth the stalk, the little-branches,⁷ the leaves, and⁹ the flower. Like mignonettes,⁸ many other²⁰ plants, herbs, and⁹ flowers spring¹⁰ from the seed. Flowers, herbs, grain, and trees are-called¹¹ vegetables. Vegetables have³ roots, trunk, branches, twigs, leaves, flowers, and⁹ fruit. Plants first produce¹² the flower and then the fruit. The trunk or stalk of plants is² that¹³ which rests¹⁴ on the roots and¹⁵ comes¹⁶ out from the ground ;¹⁷ it-is-covered¹⁸ with¹⁹ branches and with¹⁹ leaves. Of the stalk of plants, — for instance, of the trunk of trees, — we-make-use²⁰ for many purposes ; we-make²¹ furniture, doors, windows, the beams that support²² ceilings, ships, carriages, and⁹ cars. The branches of trees are-burned,²³ and give-us²⁴ fire. Vegetables in-order-to²⁵ live have³ need of earth, of water, and⁹ of light.

¹ See 18, b. ² Is = è; are = sôno. ³ Has, it has = ha; have = hanno. ⁴ Messo. ⁵ *Si sono distese.* ⁶ Fra. ⁷ Ramicelli. ⁸ Insert "and so." ⁹ Omit. ¹⁰ Nascono. ¹¹ *Si chidmano.* ¹² Fârno. ¹³ Quello. ¹⁴ Pôsa. ¹⁵ Insert "which." ¹⁶ Viene. ¹⁷ Insert "and." ¹⁸ *Si ricopre.* ¹⁹ Di. ²⁰ Ci servidmo. ²¹ Faccidmo. ²² Reggono. ²³ *Si brûciano.* ²⁴ C' dârno. ²⁵ Per. ²⁶ Many other = molte altre.

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives agree with their substantives in gender and number. An adjective modifying two nouns of different genders is generally put in the masculine plural.

Ex.: *Il gatto è pulito*, the cat is neat; *stanzze pulite*, neat rooms.
Una casa e un giardino bellissimi, a pretty house and garden.

27. Numeral and pronominal adjectives, *bello*, *buono*, and the commonest adjectives of size and quantity, precede their nouns; adjectives of nationality, shape, and material follow. Adjectives whose use is prompted by emotion, and adjectives used in a figurative sense, generally precede. Otherwise, of the noun and adjective, the one that contains the chief idea comes last.

Ex.: *Troppa pâne*, too much bread; *le grandi città*, great cities.
Questa pâlla rotonda, this round ball; *due cani*, two dogs.
La buona madre, the good mother; *pover' uomo*, poor man!
La vostra gentilissima lettera, your kind letter.
È un uomo gentilissimo, he is a kind man.

GENDER AND NUMBER

28. Adjectives ending in *o* are masculine, and form their feminine in *a*. Adjectives in *e* are invariable in the singular.

Ex.: *Buono stivalotto*, good boot; *buona scarpa*, good shoe.
Ragazzo felice, happy boy; *ragazza felice*, happy girl.

29. Adjectives form their plural in the same way as nouns (see **22, 23**).

Ex.: *Sei buoni cassettini*, six good bureaus; *otto buone sèggiole*, eight good chairs.
Due uomini felici, two happy men; *tre donne felici*, three happy women.

a. *Paréchchi*, "several," has for its feminine *paréccchie*.

b. *Quálche*, "some," is used only in the singular, even when the meaning is plural: as *quálche volta*, "sometimes."

c. When preceding a noun, *béllو*, "beautiful," has forms similar to those of the definite article; and *Sánto*, "Saint," and *gránde*, "great," have corresponding forms in the singular.* *Buñno*, "good," when preceding its noun, has a singular similar to the indefinite article. The masculine of these words (which is the only irregular part) is, therefore, as follows: —

Before any consonant except *s* impure or *z*: *bel*, *San*, *gran*, *buon*; pl. *bélli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buñni*.

Before *s* impure or *z*: *béllо*, *Sántо*, *gránde*, *buñno*; pl. *bégli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buñni*.

Before a vowel: *bell'*, *San'*, *grand'*, *buon*; pl. *bégli*, *Sánti*, *grándi*, *buñni*.

When used *after* a noun or in the predicate these adjectives have their full forms (*béllо*, *bélli*, *Sántо*, *Sánti*, *gránde*, *grándi*, *buñno*, *buñni*).

Ex.: *Un bel quadro*, a fine picture; *due belli letti*, two fine beds.

Un bello scaffale, a fine bookcase; *quattro belli stivoli*, four fine boots.

Un bell' andito, a fine hall; *molte belle orologi*, many fine clocks.

Una bella stufa, a fine stove; *parecchie belle tende*, several fine curtains.

Il palazzo è bello, the palace is fine; *le sedie son belle*, the chairs are beautiful.

San Pietro, Santo Stefano e Sant' Antonio, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Anthony.

Un gran fuoco, a big fire; *grandi camini*, big fire-places.

* *Gran* is, moreover, often used in the fem. sing. (for *gránde*), and sometimes in the plur. (for *grándi*); it is regularly used before fem. sing. nouns in *-a*, and in the expression *una gran bella* (or *brutta*) *cosa*.

Il grande scaldino, the big foot-warmer; *dieci grandi spilli*, ten big pins.

Un grande scidme, a great swarm; *il grande stpolo*, the large bung.

Un grand' armadio, a big wardrobe; *venti grandi alberi*, twenty big trees.

Una grande camera, a large bedroom; *cinque grandi finestre*, five big windows.

Il salotto è molto grande, the parlor is very large.

Un buon lume, a good lamp; *buoni fiammiferi*, good matches.

Il buono sgabello, the good stool; *nove buoni scolari*, nine good pupils.

Il buon olio, the good oil; *parecchi buoni dghi*, several good needles.

Una buona cucina, a good kitchen; *le buone candele*, the good candles.

Il bambino è buono, the child is good.

30. Any adjective of either gender or either number may be used as a noun.

Ex.: *I buoni*, the good; *la bella*, the beautiful woman.

COMPARISON.

31. All Italian adjectives form their comparative by prefixing *più* "more," and their superlative by prefixing the definite article to the comparative. When the superlative immediately follows the noun, this article is omitted.

Ex.: *Bello*, beautiful; *più bello*, more beautiful; *il più bello*, the most beautiful.

Lungo, long; *più lungo*, longer; *il più lungo*, the longest.
La via più corta, the shortest way.

a. The following adjectives have an irregular comparison in addition to the regular one:—

Alt/o, high; *più alto* or *superiore*; *il più alto* or *il superiore*.

Basso, low; *più basso* or *inferiore*; *il più basso* or *l'inferiore*.

Buono, good; *più buono* or *migliore*;* *il più buono* or *il migliore*.

Cattivo, bad; *più cattivo* or *peggiore*;* *il più cattivo* or *il peggior*.

Grande, big; *più grande* or *maggior*; *il più grande* or *il maggiore*.

Piccolo, small; *più piccolo* or *minore*; *il più piccolo* or *il minore*.

“Higher” and “lower” are commonly rendered by *più alto* and *più basso*; *superiore* and *inferiore* generally mean “superior” and “inferior.” *Migliore* and *peggiore* are more used than *più buono* and *più cattivo*, which have the same sense. “Larger” and “smaller” are generally *più grande* and *più piccolo*; *maggior* and *minore* usually signify “older” and “younger.”

Ex.: *Noi siamo migliori di loro*, we are better than they.

Questa sala da pranzo è la più grande, this dining-room is the biggest.

Pietro è il fratello minore, Peter is the youngest brother.

32. The adverb “less” is expressed by *mén*o, “least” by *il mén*o. “As . . . as,” “so . . . as” are *tánto . . . quanto*, *tánto . . . côme*, *così . . . côme*, or simply *quanto*.

Ex.: *Quella stanza è la mén*o bellina, that room is the least pretty.

Pdolo non è tanto buono côme Roberto, Paul isn’t so good as Robert.

Giovanni è alto quanto Filippo, John is as tall as Philip.

33. “Than” is *che*.

Ex.: *L’albergo è più grande che bello*, the hotel is bigger than it is beautiful.

But before a noun, a pronoun, or a numeral “than” is rendered by the preposition *di* (see 12). If, however, this “than” is preceded by a word meaning “rather,” it is translated *che*.

* The adverbs “better” and “worse” are *mégl*io and *pégg*io.

Ex.: *Riccardo è peggiore di Guglielmo*, Richard is worse than William.

Voi siete più ricchi di noi, you are richer than we.

Meno di cinque, less than five.

Piuttosto la morte che il disonore, rather death than dishonor.

Before an inflected verb "than" is *che non* or *di quel che*.

Ex.: *Abbia più che non morde*, he barks more than he bites.

Prometto meno di quel che do, I promise less than I give.

34. "The more . . . the more," "the less . . . the less" are *più . . . più*, *meno . . . meno*. "More" and "less" after a number are *di più*, *di meno*. In speaking of time, "longer" after a negative is *più*.

Ex.: *Più studio, più imparo*, the more I study, the more I learn

Trénta giorni di meno, thirty days less.

Non lo vediamo più, we see him no longer.

EXERCISE 5.

Il sole è¹ un globo grandissimo e sempre infocato: esso è¹ grande oltre un milione di volte più della terra; e dire² che a' nostri occhi apparisce³ tanto più piccolo! Anche la luna, che splende⁴ durante la notte, è¹ rotonda, ma è¹ molto più piccola della terra, e gira⁵ intorno a questa⁶ continuamente. La luna non ha¹ luce da sé, ma la riceve⁷ dal sole. Ecco⁸ perchè la luna ora la vediamo⁹ e ora non la vediamo⁹ più, ora ne vediamo⁹ mezza, ora uno spicchio, ora un po' più, ora un po' meno, secondo che di essa ci si presenta¹⁰ una parte maggiore o minore illuminata dal sole. Le stelle sono¹ tutti quei¹¹ punti luminosi che vediamo⁹ brillare di¹² notte nel firmamento. Non crediate,¹³ però, che le stelle siano¹ piccole come noi le vediamo⁹: ci páiono¹⁴ così piccine per la smisurata distanza che corre¹⁵ da loro a noi; ma le stelle sono¹ grandissime, e ce n'è di quelle¹⁶ che sono¹ in-

finitamente più grándi del sóle. Gli è¹ che il sóle è¹ méno lon-táno di ésse dália térra che nós abitiámo.¹⁷

¹ È = is; *sóno, stano* (subj.) = are; *ha* = has. ² To think. ³ It seems. ⁴ Shines. ⁵ Turns. ⁶ It. ⁷ *La riceve* = receives it. ⁸ That is. ⁹ *Ve-didmo* = we see; *la vedidmo* = we see it; *le vedidmo* = we see them; *ne vedidmo* = we see of it. ¹⁰ *Ci si presenta* = there presents itself to us. ¹¹ Those. ¹² At. ¹³ *Non credidte* = do not think. ¹⁴ *Ci pdiono* = they seem to us. ¹⁵ Intervenes. ¹⁶ *Ce n'è di quellé* = there are some. ¹⁷ In-habit.

EXERCISE 6.

The moon is¹ in the middle of² the sky. The moon is¹ round; it-looks³ perfectly round like a melon. And it-looks,⁴ too, as big as a melon. The moon seems⁴ little because it-is¹ far, far from us who are⁵ on the earth. The moon renders⁶ a great service to men: because when everything is¹ dark, it⁷ illumines⁸ with its beautiful light the earth which we-inhabit.⁹ The stars are¹⁰ larger than the moon, but to-look-at-them¹¹ they-seem¹² smaller, because they-are¹⁰ so-much¹³ further than the moon. The most beautiful,¹⁴ the most intense¹⁴ light comes¹⁵ from the sun.

¹ È. ² A. ³ Par or pdre. ⁴ Si vede. ⁵ Siámo. ⁶ Fa. ⁷ Éssa. ⁸ Ri-schidra. ⁹ Abitiámo. ¹⁰ Sóno. ¹¹ A vedérle. ¹² Pdiono. ¹³ Tdnto.
¹⁴ Both adjectives follow the noun. ¹⁵ Viéne.

AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES; NUMERALS.

- AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE ENDINGS.

35. Instead of a word expressing size or quality the Italians often use a suffix. This suffix may be added to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. When added to an adjective, and generally when added to a noun, it takes the gender of the word to which it is affixed: occasionally,

however, a suffix with masculine termination is added to a feminine noun, which thereby becomes masculine. A word loses its final vowel before a suffix; but the preceding consonant, if it be *c* or *g*, must keep its former quality: as *Carlō* + *ino* = *Carlino*, *vōce* + *ōne* = *vociōne*, *pōco* + *ino* = *pochino*, *adágio* + *ino* = *adagino*.

a. The commonest ending is *-issimo* (fem. *-issima*), "very," which in general is added only to adjectives and adverbs. Adverbs in *-mēnte* add the *-issima* before the *-mēnte* (see 85). Any adjective may take it, and it is very often used in cases where it would be entirely superfluous in English.

Ex.: *Lārgo*, wide; *lārgissimo*, very wide.

Bēne, well; *bentissimo*, very well.

Grānde, big; *grandissimo*, very big.

Fa un tēmpo bellissimo, it's beautiful weather.

Bellissimamēnte, very beautifully.

b. The principal suffix denoting bigness is *-ōne*; it is always masculine, but has a rare feminine form, *-ōna*.

Ex.: *Libro*, book; *librōne*, big book.

Cāsa, house; *casōne*, large house.

Boccia, decanter; *boccibōna*, big decanter.

c. The most important suffixes denoting smallness are *-ino*, *-ctno*, *-ictno*, *-icctno*, *-ētto*, *-ēllo*, *-cēllo*, *-icēllo*, *-arēllo*, *-erēllo*, *-ōtto*, *-ūccio*, *-ūzzo*, *-ublō*, with their fem. *-ina*, etc. These endings, especially *-ūccio*, are often used to express affection; some of them may be used to express pity or contempt. *Ötto* sometimes means "somewhat large" instead of "small."

Ex.: *Sorella*, sister; *sorellina*, little sister.

Bēllo, beautiful; *bellino*, pretty.

Brūtto, ugly; *bruttino*, rather ugly.

Piāzza, square; *piazzetta*, little square.

Gibrgio, George; *Giorgietto*, Georgie.

Campagna, bell; *campanello*, little bell.

Aquila, eagle; *aquilotto*, eaglet.

Casa, house; *casotta*, rather large house.

Giovanni, John; *Giovannuccio*, dear little Johnny.

Pazzo, mad; *pazzarella*, poor mad woman.

Povero, poor; *poverini*, poor things!

d. The ending *-uccio* denotes worthlessness.

Ex.: *Roba*, stuff, goods; *robuccia*, trash.

Tempo, weather; *tempuccio*, nasty weather.

Alfredo, Alfred; *Alfreduccio*, naughty Alfred.

36. Of the endings added to nouns *-ino* is by far the most common; the only ones that are freely used to form new compounds are *-ino*, "little," *-one*, "great," *-uccio*, "dear," and *-accio*, "bad." In very many cases endings lose their character of independent suffixes, and become inseparable parts of certain words, whose meanings they often change: as *scála*, "stairway"; *scalino*, "stair"; *scalotto*, "ladder." Some suffixes (as *-uolo*) are rarely used except in this way. Others (as *-cino*, *-icino*, *-ello*, *-cello*, *-icello*, *-arello*, *-erelio*) cannot be attached to any word at pleasure, their use being determined by precedent or euphony.

37. Sometimes several suffixes are added at once to the same word: as *ladro*, "thief"; *ladrone*, "terrible thief"; *ladroncello*, "terrible little thief."

NUMERALS.

38. The cardinal numerals are:—

1, <i>uno</i> .	5, <i>cinque</i> .	9, <i>nove</i> .	13, <i>trendici</i> .
2, <i>due</i> .	6, <i>sei</i> .	10, <i>dieci</i> .	14, <i>quattordici</i> .
3, <i>tre</i> .	7, <i>sette</i> .	11, <i>undici</i> .	15, <i>quindici</i> .
4, <i>quattro</i> .	8, <i>otto</i> .	12, <i>dodici</i> .	16, <i>sedici</i> .

17, <i>diciassette.</i>	26, <i>ventisett.</i>	50, <i>cinquanta.</i>	125, <i>cento venti-</i>
18, <i>diciotto.</i>	27, <i>ventisette.</i>	60, <i>sessanta.</i>	25, <i>cento cinque.</i>
19, <i>diciannove.</i>	28, <i>ventotto or</i> <i>vent' otto.</i>	70, <i>settanta.</i>	200, <i>dugento or</i> <i>duecento.</i>
20, <i>venti.</i>		80, <i>ottanta.</i>	
21, <i>ventuno or</i> <i>vent' uno.</i>	29, <i>ventinove.</i>	90, <i>novanta.</i>	250, <i>dugento cin-</i> <i>quanta.</i>
	30, <i>trinta.</i>	100, <i>cento.</i>	
22, <i>ventidue.</i>	31, <i>trentuno or</i> <i>trent' uno.</i>	101, <i>centuno or</i> <i>cent' uno.</i>	300, <i>trecento.</i>
23, <i>ventitré.</i>			400, <i>quattrocento.</i>
24, <i>ventiquattro.</i>	32, <i>trentadue.</i>	105, <i>centocinque.</i>	1000, <i>mille.</i>
25, <i>venticinque.</i>	40, <i>quaranta.</i>	115, <i>centoquindici.</i>	2000, <i>due mila.</i>

Uno has a feminine *una*; when used *adjectively* it has the same forms as the indefinite article; so also *ventuno*, etc. The plural of *mille* is *mila*. "A million" is *un milione* or *millione*, of which the plural is *milionni* or *millionni*.

(1) No conjunction is used between the different parts of a number: as *dugento quaranta*, "two hundred and forty." No indefinite article is used before *cento* and *mille*: as *cento libri*, "a hundred books."

(2) *Cento*, *dugento*, etc., when followed by another numeral of more than two syllables may lose the final syllable *-to*: as *seicento cinquanta* or *seicencinquanta*, "six hundred and fifty."

(3) "Eleven hundred," "twelve hundred," etc., must be rendered *millecento*, *mille dugento*, etc.: as *mille ottocento ottantasette*, 1887.

(4) "Both," "all three," etc., are *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e due*, *tutti* (fem. *tutte*) *e tre*, etc.

a. If the noun modified by *ventuno*, *trentuno*, etc., follows this numeral, it should be in the singular; if it precedes, in the plural.

Ex.: *Sessantuna lira* or *lire sessantuna*, 61 francs.

b. In dates the definite article is prefixed to the number representing the year, if that number follows a preposition, or does not follow the name of a month.

Ex. : *Nel mille ottocento ottantasette, in 1887.*

c. "What time is it?" is *che ora è?* "It is six," etc., is *sono le sei*, etc., *ore* being understood. "One o'clock" is *il tacco*.

Ex. : *Sono le due e mezzo*, it's half-past two.

Sono le tre e dieci, it's ten minutes past three.

Ci mancano venti minuti alle quattro, it's twenty minutes to four.

Sono le cinque meno un quarto, it's a quarter to five.

39. The ordinal numerals are :—

1st, <i>primo</i> .	12th, <i>duodecimo</i> or <i>décimo segundo</i> .	20th, <i>ventésimo</i> .
2d, <i>secondo</i> .	13th, <i>tredecimo</i> or <i>décimo terzo</i> .	21st, <i>ventésimo primo</i> or <i>ventunesimo</i> .
3d, <i>terzo</i> .	14th, <i>quattordicesimo</i> or <i>décimo quarto</i> .	22d, <i>ventésimo secondo</i> or <i>ventiduésimo</i> .
4th, <i>quarto</i> .	15th, <i>quindicesimo</i> or <i>décimo quinto</i> .	30th, <i>trentésimo</i> .
5th, <i>quinto</i> .	16th, <i>décimo sesto</i> .	100th, <i>centésimo</i> .
6th, <i>sesto</i> .	17th, <i>décimo settimo</i> .	101st, <i>centésimo primo</i> .
7th, <i>settimo</i> .	18th, <i>décimo ottavo</i> .	115th, <i>centoquindicesimo</i> .
8th, <i>ottavo</i> .	19th, <i>décimo nono</i> .	200th, <i>dugentesimo</i> .
9th, <i>nono</i> .		1000th, <i>millesimo</i> .
10th, <i>décimo</i> .		2000th, <i>duemillesimo</i> .
11th, <i>undécimo</i> or <i>décimo primo</i> .		

All of them form their feminines and plurals like other adjectives in *o*.

Ex. : *Le settantesime quinte cose*, the 75th things.

a. Ordinal numerals are used after the words "book," "chapter," and the names of rulers ; but no article intervenes.

Ex. : *Carlo secondo*, Charles the Second ; *Pio nono*, Pius IX.

Libro terzo, Book the Third ; *capitolo quarto*, chapter four.

b. For the day of the month, except the first, a cardinal number is used.

Ex. : *Il dieci d' aprile* or *il cinque aprile*, the fifth of April.

Il primo di maggio, the first of May.

c. "A third," "a fourth," "a fifth," etc., are *un terzo*, *un quarto*, *un quinto*, etc. "Half" is *la metà*; the adjective "half" is *mèzzo*.

40. "A couple" or "a pair" is *un pâio*. "A dozen" is *una dozzina*. The expressions *una decina*, *una ventina*, *una trentina*, etc., *un centinaio*, *un migliaio*, mean "about ten," "about twenty," etc. (see 23, d). "Once," "twice," etc., are *una volta*, *dûe volte*, etc.

Ex.: *Un pâio di scdrpe*, a pair of shoes.

Una cincquantina di persone, some fifty persons.

L'ho visto parccchie volte, I've seen it several times.

EXERCISE 7.

Con l' orolôgio si vede¹ che óre sóno.² Un giórno è³ ventiquâtr' óre. Cêrte óre del giórno è² lúme, cêrte óre è² búio. Un giórno è³ ventiquâtr' óre, ma súlla móstra dell' orolôgio, délle óre ce n' è⁴ segnáte dódici, perchè le óre del giórno si cóntano⁵ dall' úna álle dódici, così: tócco, dâie, tre, quâtro, cíque, sêi, sétte, ôtto, nôve, diêci, úndici e dódici. Arriváti a dódici non si séguita⁶ a dire trédici, quattordici, e via fino a ventiquâtto ; ma si ricomíncia⁷ da cápo dal tócco e si arriva⁸ fino a dódici. Il cónto tórnâ⁹ lo stéssso : infâtti le óre del giórno son¹¹ ventiquâtto ; e dódici e dódici, sommáti insiême, fórmano¹⁰ ventiquâtto. Dódici óre sóno¹¹ la metà del giórno. L' orolôgio ha¹² dódici óre ; e le ha¹³ segnáte giro giro álla móstra. L' óra è³ sessânta minúti ; e l' orolôgio ségna¹⁴ anche i minúti. Quelle righettine tórnâ tórnâ álla móstra, fra un' óra e un' áltra, sóno¹¹ i sessânta minúti che fórmano¹⁰ l' óra. La lancéttâ grânde ségna¹⁴ i minúti. La lancéttâ piccina ségna¹⁴ le óre. La lancéttâ grânde ógni óra fa¹⁵ il giro di tútti e sessânta i minúti ; gira¹⁶ tútta la móstra. La lancéttâ piccina ógni óra ségna¹⁴ un número, e a girâr tútta la móstra ci métte¹⁷ dódici óre, perchè dódici son¹¹ le óre segnáte súlla mó-

stra. Óra sóno² le dódici; tútte e dúa le lancétté sóno¹¹ stúlle dódici. Fra un' óra la lancéttá gránde avrà¹⁸ giráta túttá la móstra, e sarà¹⁹ daccápo sul númeró 12, e la lancéttá piccina sarà¹⁹ sull' úno.

¹ *Si véde* = we see. ² It is. ³ Is. ⁴ *Ce n' è* = there are. ⁵ *Si contano* = are counted. ⁶ *Non si seguita* = we don't go on. ⁷ *Si ricomincia* = we begin over again. ⁸ *Si arriva* = we go. ⁹ Amounts to. ¹⁰ Make. ¹¹ Are. ¹² Has. ¹³ *Le ha* = it has them. ¹⁴ Marks. ¹⁵ Makes. ¹⁶ It goes around. ¹⁷ *Ci mette* = it takes. ¹⁸ Will have. ¹⁹ Will be.

EXERCISE 8.

A year is¹ 365 days. Every seven days is¹ a week. The days of the week are-called²: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Sunday³ is¹ a⁴ holiday; the other days we-work,⁵ and therefore they-are-called² working-days. The year is-divided⁶ into twelve months. The months are-called²: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. The month is¹ thirty or thirty-one days. When the month begins,⁷ it-is-called⁸ the first of the month; the second day is-called⁸ the second of the month, the third, the third, and so-on⁹ until the thirtieth or thirty-first. January, March, May, July, August, October, and⁴ December have¹⁰ thirty-one days. April, June, September, and⁴ November have¹⁰ thirty days. February is¹ the shortest month, because it-has¹¹ twenty-eight days only.¹² But every four years February has¹¹ twenty-nine days; and that¹³ year is-called¹³ leap-year. The year begins⁷ from January; January is,¹ then,¹⁴ the first month of the year. The year ends¹⁵ with December; so¹⁴ December is¹ the last month of the year.

¹ È. ² *Si chidmano*. ³ Use def. article. ⁴ Omit. ⁵ *Si lavora*. ⁶ *Si dividde*. ⁷ *Comincia*. ⁸ *Si dice*. ⁹ *Così*. ¹⁰ *Hanno*. ¹¹ *Ha*. ¹² *Sóli*. ¹³ *Si chidma*. ¹⁴ *Dunque*. ¹⁵ *Fintisce*. ¹⁶ *Quell'*.

DEMONSTRATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, RELATIVE, AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

41. For the indefinite pronouns, see **86-91**.

42. (1) The demonstrative pronouns used adjectively are *questo*, "this," and *quello* or *cotesto*, "that." *Cotesto* (spelled also *codesto*) is used of objects near the person addressed. *Questo* and *cotesto* are inflected like other adjectives; but they generally drop *o* before a vowel. *Quello* is inflected like *bello* (see **29, c**).

Ex.: *Quest'uomo*, this man; *queste ragazze*, these girls.

Quel bambino, that infant; *quei fanciulli*, those children.

Quell'amico, that friend; *quelli sposi*, that couple.

Quello zio, that uncle; *quelle signore*, those ladies.

Questo and *quello* are also used substantively for "this," "that," "this one," "that one": as *fate questo, non fate quello*, "do this, don't do that."

(2) "This man" is translated by *questi*, "that man" by *quegli*, *quei*, or *cotesti* (rare); these words are invariable, refer only to persons, and are used only in the nominative singular. *Costui* and *colui* mean respectively the same as *questi* and *quegli*, but are not defective, having a feminine singular *costella*, *colella*, and a plural (both genders alike) *costoro*, *coloro*. *Costui* is often used in a depreciative sense.

Ex.: *Questi è francese e quegli è tedesco*, this man is French and that one is German.

Chi è costui, who is this fellow?

Párho di colui, I speak of that man.

(3) *Ciò*, "this," "that," is invariable, and represents a whole idea, not a single word: as *ciò è vero*, "that's so."

a. *Quello* and *questo*, *quelli* and *questi* mean also "the former," "the latter."

b. "He who" is *colui che*, or simply *chi*. "The one who, whom, which," "that which," "what" is *quello che* or *quel che*.

Ex.: *Chi lavora* or *colui che lavora*, he who works.

Quel che dico io, the one I mean.

A quel che sento, from what I hear.

43. The interrogative "who," "whom," is *chi*. "What?" used substantively is *che*, *che cosa*, or *cosa*.* "What?" used adjectively is *che* or *quale*. "Which?" is *quale*. *Quale* has a plural *quelli*; *chi* and *che* are invariable. "How much?" is *quanto* (-*a*), "how many?" is *quanti* (-*e*).

Ex.: *Chi vedo*, whom do I see?

Di chi parlate, of whom do you speak?

Che cosa dice, what does he say?

Che or quelli libri avete comprato, what books did you buy?

Quale di questi volumi è il primo, which of these volumes is the first?

a. The interrogative "whose" is *di chi*.

Ex.: *Di chi è questo biglietto*, whose card is this?

b. In exclamations "what a," "what," are rendered by *che* or *quale* without any article.

Ex.: *Che bel paese*, what a beautiful country!

44. The principal relative pronouns are *che*, *cui*, *il quale*: they are all applied to both persons and things, and mean "who," "whom," "which," or "that." *Il quale* is inflected

* *Cosa* (as *cosa dice?*) is generally avoided in written Italian.

(*la quale, i quali, le quali*). *Che* and *cui* are invariable: in general *che* is used only as subject and direct object, *cui* only after prepositions or as indirect object. In poetry *onde* is often used to signify "of which" or "from which."

Ex.: *La lingua che si parla*, the language which we speak.

L'uomo del quale si tratta, the man of whom we are speaking.

Le persone a cui or alle quali parlo, the persons to whom I speak.

Lo scritto di cui parlo, the work I am speaking of.

(1) As subject or direct object *che* is preferred to *il quale*, unless clearness requires the latter.

(2) The relative "whose" is *il cui* or *del quale*.

Ex.: *Una signora, il cui nome è Lucia*, a lady whose name is Lucy.

Un uomo, le cui figlie conosco, a man whose daughters I know.

L'autore, del cui libro si parla, the author whose book we are speaking of.

Le chiese delle quali si vedono le cupole, the churches whose domes we see.

(3) The relative cannot be omitted in Italian.

Ex.: *Le case che ho comprato*, the houses I have bought.

a. "Such . . . as" is *tale . . . quale*; in poetry *tale, quale* have a plural *tali, quali* instead of *tali, quali*. "As much as" is *tanto quanto*; "as many as" is *tanti quanti*.

Ex.: *Quale è il padre tale è il figlio*, as is the father, so is the son.

b. "He who" is *chi* or *colui che* (see 42, b).

Ex.: *Chi ha la sanità è ricco*, he who has health is rich.

c. "Whoever" is *chiunque*; "whatever" as a substantive is *tutto quel che* or *checcchè*, as an adjective *quale che, qualunque che, qualunque, per quanto*. These words, excepting *tutto quel che*, all take the subjunctive. *Checcchè* is now but little used.

Ex.: *Chiunque sidte, whoever you may be.*

Checchè faccidte, fatelo bene, whatever you do, do it well.

Tutto quel che volête, whatever you wish.

Qudli che stano i vòstri motivi, whatever your motives may be.

Qualunque stano i subi talenti, whatever his talents may be.

In qualunque stdto che io mi trovi, in whatever condition I may find myself.

Per qudnte ricchëzze egli dibia, whatever riches he may have.

45. The possessive pronouns are :—

My:	m., <i>il mio,</i>	f., <i>la mia,</i>	m. pl., <i>i miei,</i>	f. pl., <i>le mie.</i>
Thy:	<i>il tuo,</i>	<i>la tua,</i>	<i>i tuoi,</i>	<i>le tue.</i>
His, her, its:	<i>il suo,</i>	<i>la sua,</i>	<i>i suoi,</i>	<i>le sue.</i>
Our:	<i>il nòstro,</i>	<i>la nòstra,</i>	<i>i nòstri,</i>	<i>le nòstre.</i>
Your:	<i>il vòstro,</i>	<i>la vòstra,</i>	<i>i vòstri,</i>	<i>le vòstre.</i>
Their:	<i>il lbro,</i>	<i>la lbro,</i>	<i>i lbro,</i>	<i>le lbro.</i>

Loro is invariable; the others agree with the object possessed: as *il mio náso*, “my nose”; *la sua bocca*, “his, her mouth”; *i vòstri ócchi*, “your eyes”; *le lbro labbra*, “their lips.”

When the possessive stands alone in the predicate, the article is omitted if the possessive is used adjectively.

Ex.: *Questo cappello è mio, this hat is mine.*

Questo cappello è il mio, this hat is mine (i.e., the one that belongs to me).

a. The article (unless it might be used in English) is omitted before the possessive: (1) When a numeral, an adjective of quantity, or a demonstrative or interrogative adjective precedes it: as *due cóni subi*, “two dogs of his” (but *i due cóni subi*, “the two dogs of his” or “his two dogs”); *molti miei amici*, “many friends of mine” (but *i molti miei amici*, “the many friends of mine” or “my many friends”); *questo tuo difetto*, “this fault of thine.” (2) When the possessive forms part of a title: as *Vòstra Maestà*,

“Your Majesty”; *Sua Altézza*, “His Highness.” (3) When the possessive modifies a noun used in the vocative (in this case the possessive generally follows its noun): as *amico mio*, “my friend!” (4) The article is generally omitted also when the possessive precedes a noun in the singular expressing relationship: as *nôstra madre*, “our mother.” But if the noun has a diminutive ending, or an adjective precedes the noun, the article is not omitted: as *il tuo fratellino*, “thy little brother”; *la vostra gentilissima sorella*, “your kind sister.” (5) The article is omitted also in certain phrases, such as: *da parte mia*, “for me”; *per amore mio*, “for my sake”; *in casa nostra*, “in our house”; *a modo suo*, “in his own way”; *è colpa vostra*, “it's your fault.”

b. The possessive, when not necessary for clearness, is usually replaced by a definite article.

Ex. : Côme sta la mdamma, how is your mother?
Ha perduto il giudizio, he has lost his senses.
Bdtono i piedi, they stamp their feet.

c. When the name of the thing possessed is direct object of a verb, the Italians often use instead of the possessive a conjunctive personal pronoun (see 47) and a definite article. If the thing possessed be a part of the body or clothing, this construction is frequent, even when the name of the thing is not object of a verb.

Ex. : Si strappa i capelli, he tears his hair (lit., he tears to himself the hairs).
Mi taglio il dito, I cut my finger (I cut to myself the finger).
Il cane gli agguantò la gamba, the dog seized his leg (seized to him the leg).
Mi duole il capo, my head aches (to me aches the head).

d. When the possessor is not the subject of the sentence, “his,” “her” are, for the sake of clearness, often rendered *di lui*, *di lei*: as *egli non conosce il di lei cuore*, “he does not know her heart.”

e. “A . . . of mine, of thine,” etc., is *un mio*, *un tuo*, etc.: as *una nostra cugina*, “a cousin of ours.”

EXERCISE 9.

Quando caddé¹ l' impéro, Siêna soffri² méno délle áltre città toscáne dálle invasioni déi bárbari; ma vénne³ sótto la signoria déi Longobárdi, e pôi fu⁴ úna délle città libere di Carlonágno, néi cónti e baróni del quále, arricchiti dálle tèrre e dai castélli che diéde⁵ lóro⁶ l' imperatôre, i nôbili senési crêdono⁷ trováre l' origine délla lóro nobiltà. Quésti ládri forestieri, i cui nidi néi dintórnî di Firêne i cittadini di quésto comúne cercávano⁸ di distrúggere, abandonárono⁹ volontariamente i lóro castélli nel território senése, ed entrárono¹⁰ nélla città, che da éssi e dai vêscovi veniva⁴ abbelilita di grândi palazzi e governâta con úna máno di fêrro, finchè¹¹ i comúni non¹¹ si levárono¹² e non¹¹ fêcerô¹³ prevalére il lóro diríttio a participáre nélla côsa pùbblica.

¹ Fell. ² Suffered. ³ It came. ⁴ Was. ⁵ Gave. ⁶ To them. ⁷ Think, believe. ⁸ Were trying. ⁹ Abandoned. ¹⁰ Entered. ¹¹ Finchè non = until. ¹² Si levârono = arose. ¹³ Made.

EXERCISE 10.

Charles V made¹ of Siena a fief for his son Philip II, who ceded-it² to Cosimo I, and the latter built-there³ the fort which the Spaniards had-tried-to⁴ construct. The city remained⁵ under the rule of the good dukes of Lorraine, until Napoleon made-it⁶ capital of the department of the Ombrone. After the fall of the emperor, it-returned⁷ under the dominion of the dukes. In⁸ 1860 it-was⁹ the first Tuscan city that voted¹⁰ the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II, the only honest king of whom history speaks.¹¹

¹ Fêce. ² La cedette. ³ Vi fabbricò. ⁴ Avviano voluto. ⁵ Restò. ⁶ La fece. ⁷ Ritornò. ⁸ See 88, b. ⁹ Fu. ¹⁰ Votò. ¹¹ Pârli, which should precede its subject.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

46. Personal pronouns are divided into two classes, conjunctive and disjunctive: the conjunctive forms are those used as direct object of a verb, and as indirect object without a preposition; the disjunctive forms are those used as subject of a verb, and as object of a preposition.

Ex.: *EGLI* ve lo *dà per* *ME.*
He to you it gives for me.

CONJUNCTIVE FORMS.

47. Conjunctive pronouns are always unaccented, and cannot be separated from the verb, which they sometimes follow but oftener precede, as will be explained in **48.**

They are used only as direct object of a verb or as indirect object without a preposition. The forms are:—

Mi, me, to me.

Ti, thee, to thee.

Ci, us, to us.*

Vi, you, to you.

Si (reflexive), himself, to himself; herself, to herself; itself, to itself.

Si (reflexive), themselves, to themselves.

Lo, him;* *gli*, to him.†

La, her; *le*, to her.

Li, them (masc.); *loro*, to them.†

Le, them (fem.); *loro*, to them.

“It” must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. “It” representing not a word, but a whole clause, is *lo*.‡

Ex.: *Mi conosce*, he knows me; *ti do i libri*, I give thee the books.

Ci vedete, you see us; *vi dico tutto*, I tell you everything.

Si veste, he dresses himself; *si divertono*, they amuse themselves.

* In old Italian and in poetry *ne* is often used for *ci*, and *il* for *lo*.

† In conversation *li* is often used for *gli*, and *gli* or *li* for *loro*.

‡ In certain idiomatic phrases *la* represents an indefinite object: as *pagherla caro*, “to pay dearly for it.”

Ecco l'oro: ve lo do, here's the gold: I give it to you.

Ecco la palla: la vedo, here's the ball: I see it.

Come poteva sapere se io ventiva o no? — Lo ha indovinato. —

“How could he tell whether I was coming or not?” “He guessed it.”

(1) It will be seen that the third person (not reflexive) has different forms for the direct and the indirect object.

Ex.: *Lo trovai*, I found him; *gli feci un regalo*, I made him a present; *la lascia*, he leaves her; *le scrive*, he writes to her.

Li cercate, you seek them (masc.); *le salutate*, you greet them (fem.); *mandiamo loro mille saluti*, we send them (masc. or fem.) a thousand greetings.

(2) The reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons are *mi, ci*; *ti, vi*. All plural reflexive pronouns are used also as reciprocal pronouns.

Ex.: *Mi difendo*, I defend myself; *vi lavate*, you wash yourselves.

Si odiano, they hate each other; *ci amidmo*, we love one another.

(3) Another conjunctive pronoun is *ne*,* “of it,” “of them”; it corresponds also to “any,” “some” when these words mean “any, some of it,” “any, some of them.” It is often used pleonastically in Italian.

Ex.: *Ne parla*, he speaks of it; *ne ho*, I have some.

Non ne abbidmo, we haven't any; *ne volete*, do you want any?

Tu ne approfitti di questa libertà, you make good use of this liberty.

a. *Vi*, “you,” and *ci* and *ne*, “us,” are not distinguished by form nor position from the adverbs *vi*, *ci*, meaning “there,” “here,” “to it,” “to them,”† and the adverb *ne*, “thence” (see 84):* as *ci vado*, “I go there”; *vi è stato*, “he has been there.”

* Cf. French *en*.

† Cf. French *y*.

48. The conjunctive pronouns, except *l'oro*, immediately precede the verb: as *mi vedete*, "you see me"; *non lo capisco*, "I don't understand him."

But when the verb is an infinitive,* a positive imperative,† a present participle, or a past participle used without an auxiliary, the pronoun follows the verb, and is written as one word with it: as *per vedérlo*, "to see him"; *di avérlo vedúto*, "to have seen him"; *vedételi*, "see them"; *vedéndoci*, "seeing us"; *avéndoci vedúto*, "having seen us"; *vedútoti*, "having seen thee." The addition of the pronoun does not change the place of the accent.

L'oro always follows the verb, but is never united to it: as *egli dà l'oro del vino*, "he gives them some wine"; *parlare l'oro*, "speak to them."‡

a. When an infinitive depends immediately (without an intervening preposition) on another verb, a conjunctive pronoun belonging to the infinitive may go with either verb: as *posso vederti* or *ti posso vedere*, "I can see thee." If both verbs have objects, the main verb regularly takes all conjunctive pronouns: as *ve lo sento dire*, "I hear you say it."

If, however, the main verb is impersonal, it cannot take the object of the infinitive: as *bisogna fárlo*, "it is necessary to do it." If the main verb is *fáre*, *lasciare*, *sentire*, *udire*, or *vedere*, it must take the pronoun: as *lo fa chiamare*, "he has him called." A reflexive pronoun oftenest goes with the main verb.

If the main verb is *fáre*, and the dependent infinitive has a direct object, the object of *fáre*, if it has one, must be indirect:

* Not the infinitive used — with a negative — as imperative (see 72): as *non lo fdre*, "do not do it" (second pers. sing.).

† Not the negative imperative, nor the subjunctive used imperatively (see 77, a): as *non li guardate*, "do not look at them"; *si régoli*, "let him moderate himself" (third pers. sing. pres. subj.).

‡ Students should follow strictly all of these rules; but they will find that the first is, in certain cases, not always observed by good Italian writers.

as *le fa avere la lettera*, "he lets her have the letter"; *fategli vedere a quel signore*, "let that gentleman see them"; *dovrò farglielo accettare*, "I ought to make him accept it." This construction is generally used also with *lasciare*, "to let," and often with *sentire* and *udire*, "to hear," and *vedere*, "to see."

b. When a conjunctive pronoun is joined to an infinitive, that infinitive drops its final *e*; if it ends in *-rre*, it drops *-re*: as *farlo (fare)*, "to do it"; *condurvi (condurre)*, "to conduct you."

c. The final vowel of *mi*, *ti*, *si* is often, and that of *lo*, *la* is nearly always elided before a verb beginning with a vowel: as *l' amo*, "I love thee"; *l' ho visto*, "I've seen him."

d. All conjunctive pronouns except *gli* and *glie* (see 50) double their initial consonant when added to any form of a verb that ends in an accented vowel: as *dammo* (imper. *da'* from *dare*), "give me"; *dillo* (imper. *di'* from *dire*), "say it"; *parlerò* (antique, for *le parlerò*), "I shall speak to her."

e. Pronouns are joined to the interjection *eccò*, "see here," just as they are joined to the imperative of a verb: as *eccomi*, "here I am"; *eccotelo pronto*, "here it is ready for thee."

49. When two conjunctive pronouns come together, the indirect object precedes the direct: as *mi vi presenta*, "he introduces you to me"; *non vuol presentarvimi*, "he will not introduce me to you"; *gli si presentò un uomo*, "a man presented himself to him." See, however, 55, end.

Loro, however, always comes last: as *presentatela loro*, "introduce her to them."

Ne follows all forms except *loro*: as *me ne dà*, "he gives me some"; *datene loro*, "give them some."

50. *Mi*, *ti*, *ci*, *vi*, *si* change their *i* to *e* before *lo*, *la*, *li*, *le*, *ne* (pronoun or adverb); and if the two words follow the verb, they are joined together: as *me lo dice*, "he tells me

it"; *ve ne domando*, "I ask you for some"; *mandatecelo*, "send it to us."* *Gli* and *le* ("to her") become *glie* before *lo*, *la*, *li*, *le*, *ne*, and unite with them: as *glie* *mando*, "I send them to him, to her"; *voglio darglielo*, "I wish to give it to him, to her."

DISJUNCTIVE FORMS.

51. These forms are so called because they do not necessarily stand next to the verb.

Disjunctive pronouns have two cases, nominative and objective. The objective case is used only after prepositions (for exceptions, see **51, a, b**).

The disjunctive forms are these:—

<i>Io</i> , I; <i>me</i> , me.	<i>Tu</i> , thou; <i>te</i> , thee.
<i>Noi</i> , we; <i>noi</i> , us.	<i>Voi</i> , you; <i>voi</i> , you.
{ <i>Égli</i> , <i>lui</i> , <i>esso</i> , he; <i>lui</i> , <i>esso</i> , him.	
{ <i>Élla</i> , <i>llei</i> , <i>essa</i> , she; <i>llei</i> , <i>essa</i> , her.	
{ <i>Éssi</i> , <i>lbro</i> (<i>églino</i>), they (masc.); <i>lbro</i> , <i>éssi</i> , them (masc.).	
{ <i>Ésse</i> , <i>lbro</i> (<i>élleno</i>), they (fem.); <i>lbro</i> , <i>ésse</i> , them (fem.).	

"It" must be rendered by a masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the noun it represents. "It" as subject of an impersonal verb is regularly not expressed (see, however, **51, h**).

Ex.: *La casa è grandissima, e intorno ad essa c'è un giardino*, the house is very large, and around it there is a garden.
Non è vero, it isn't true; *piace*, it rains.

(1) The various pronouns of the third person are used as follows. In speaking of things the different forms of *esso* are generally employed. In speaking of persons *égli*

* In poetry *me lo*, *me ne*, etc., often become *mel*, *men*, etc.: as *tel dico*, "I tell thee so"; *sen lbrna*, "he returns thence." *Non lo* often = *nol*.

(or *esso*), *ella* (or *essa*), pl. *essi*, *esse* are used for the nominative in written Italian, but in the spoken language they are replaced by *lui*, *lei*, *loro*; for the objective *lui*, *lei*, *loro* are used both in conversation and in writing. *Églino* and *elleno* are antique forms.

Ex. : *Queste cose sono vere anch' esse*, these things are true, too.

Ellà parla con loro, she speaks with them.

Lei è giovane ma lui è vecchio, she is young, but he is old.

Vennero da noi anch' essi, they came to us, too.

(2) As the Italian verb denotes by its endings the person and number of its subject, the personal pronouns of the nominative case are generally omitted. When expressed (for clearness, emphasis, or euphony), they may precede or follow the verb; in dependent clauses they nearly always follow. The subject of an interrogative verb usually comes after it, as in English.

Ex. : *Parlidmo di lui*, we speak of him; *non vado*, I don't go.

S' io fossi ricco come è egli, if I were rich as he is.

(3) The disjunctive reflexive pronoun is *sè*, which is masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

Ex. : *Lo fecero da sè*, they did it by themselves.

a. Use the objective case : (1) When a pronoun of the third person is not subject of an expressed verb : as *beato lui*, "happy he!" *tanto i genitori che lui sono ricchi*, "his parents as well as he are rich." (2) When the pronoun stands in the predicate after the verb *essere* : as *credendo ch' io fossi te*, "thinking I was you." But "it is I," etc., are *sono io*, *sai tu*, *è lui*, *è lei*, *siamo noi*, *siete voi*, *sono loro*. (3) In the cases mentioned in 51, b.

b. (1) Clearness or emphasis occasionally requires the disjunctive pronoun instead of the conjunctive ; in this case the conjunctive form is often inserted also.

Ex. : *Pdrla a vóli signbre*, I speak to *you*, sir.
Mi pdice anche a me, it pleases me too.

(2) The disjunctive form must *always* be used when the verb has two direct or two indirect objects.

Ex. : *Védo lúi e lti*, I see him and her.
Lo do a mio pddre e a te, I give it to my father and to thee.

c. In speaking of a company, a class, or a people *nbi altri*, *vbi altri* (which are also written as one word) are used for *nbi*, *vbi*.

Ex. : *Nbi altri italidni*, we Italians.
Vbi altri pittori, you painters.

d. "With me," "with thee," "with himself, herself, themselves" are either *con me*, etc., or *méco*, *téco*, *séco*.

e. "Myself," "thyself," etc., used for emphasis with a pronoun or noun, are rendered by the adjective *stesso*.

Ex. : *Nbi stessi la vedemmo*, we saw her ourselves.

f. "One another," "each other" is *l' un l' altro*.

Ex. : *Ci amidmo l' un l' altro*, we love one another.

g. In Florence *ella* is often shortened into *la*, which is used of both persons and things. In poetry *égli* becomes *éi*.

Ex. : *La non viene*, she doesn't come.

Páre che la si pôssa tenér in mdno, it looks as if it might be held in the hand.

h. In impersonal phrases like "it is" the subject, "it," is occasionally expressed in Italian ; it is then translated *égli*, which in the spoken language is shortened into *gli*.

Ex. : *Gli è che*, it is because.

52. (1) The usual form of address in Italy is *Élla** (or *ella*), objective *Léi* (or *lei*) ; in conversation *Élla* is replaced by *Léi* (or *lei*). This word really means "it," and takes the verb in the third person ; but an adjective or past participle modifying it agrees in gender with the person it represents. The plural of *Élla* is *Lóro* (or *loro*), which takes the verb in the third person plural.

Ex. : *Léi* or *Élla* è tedesco, signore, you are German, sir.

Signorina Néri, Léi (or *Élla*) fu lasciata sola, Miss Neri, you were left alone.

Sono lieto che La stia bene (see 51, g), I'm glad you are well.

E Lóro, dóve vdanno, and you, where are you going?

Lóro érano già partiti, you were already gone.

Signorine, lóro sónno mólto studiòse, young ladies, you are very studious.

Like other personal pronouns, *Élla* and *Lóro* are very often omitted in the nominative.

Léi è troppo gentile or *è troppo gentile*, you are too kind.

Cóme stanno, how do you (pl.) do?

The conjunctive forms of *Élla* are *La*, *Le* (or *la*, *le*), those of *Lóro* are *Li*, *Le*, *Lóro* (or *li*, *le*, *loro*) ; they occupy the same positions and undergo the same modifications as the corresponding pronouns of the third person (see 48, 49, 50). The reflexive pronoun of *Élla* and *Lóro* is *si*.

Ex. : *Le prometto di visitárla*, I promise (you) to visit you.

Gliélo do, I give it to you.

La prégo d' accomoddrsi, I beg you to seat yourself.

Vidi Léi e il bábbo, I saw you and your father (see 51, b, 2).

Dico lóro, I tell you (pl.).

* Standing for *Vóstra Signoria*, "your lordship" or "ladyship," or some other title of the feminine gender.

Le cercava, I was looking for you (fem. pl.).

Si divertono, signorini, are you enjoying yourselves, young gentlemen?

The possessive of *Élla* is *Suo* (or *suo*). See 45.

Ex.: *La Sua gradita lettera*, your welcome letter.

(2) *Voi* is the form of address oftenest found in books; it is used sometimes in conversation also, but only toward inferiors or toward equals with whom one is on familiar terms.* It is employed for both plural and singular (like English "you"), although its verb is always plural; an adjective or participle modifying it agrees in gender and number with the person or persons it represents.

Ex.: *Voi qui, Pietro*, You here, Peter?

Voi siete ditti tutti e due, you are tall, both of you.

(3) In speaking to an intimate friend, a near relative, a child, or an animal the only form of address is *tu*. *Tu* is used also, like English "thou," in poetry and poetic prose. The plural of *tu* is *voi*.

Ex.: *Ti chidmo Enrico*, I call you Henry.

Dove sti tu, where art thou?

Voglio vedervi, figliuoli miti, my children, I wish to see you.

EXERCISE II.

Tant' è¹! dicéva² tra sè un górnó Niccolíno; voglio³ vedére se quégli uccellíni son⁴ náti. Li guárdo⁵ solaménte e riscéndo⁶ súbito. — E Niccolíno s' arrámpica⁷ su per quell' álbero, tentándo⁸ d' arriváre al nído per levársi quélла curiositá. Ma sul piú béllo,⁹ sénte¹⁰ la vóce del bábbo il quálle êra¹¹ li prêsso nélla viôttola;

* Though advocated by some of the best writers and speakers of Italian, the use of *voi* instead of *Léi* and *Loro* has not become general. In Southern Italy, however, *voi* is the form popularly used.

vuôle¹² scénder lêsto per non fársi cõgliere in fállo, ma nélla fúria si smarrisce,¹³ gli mánca¹⁴ il sostégno, precipita¹⁵ a têrra, e cadêndo¹⁶ si fa mále a¹⁷ un piéde. Il dolore lo fa¹⁸ strilláre ; álle grida córrono¹⁹ il báocco e la mámma che lo raccôlgono²⁰ esclamândo²¹ : — Te l' abbiámo²² détto le cénto vòlte che a' nídi non ti dovévi²³ voltár nemménno : écco quel che succéde²⁴ ai curiòsi e a' disubbidiénti. — E sôrte per lúi che lo sentírono,²⁵ perchè cosí potérono²⁶ próniti bagnárgli il piéde coll' ácqua frédda, e dópo avérglielo tenúto in quell' ácqua paréccchio têmpo, potéron²⁶ fasciárglielo stréttó ; in quéstó môdo e dópo quálche giórno di ripôso asso-lúto, Niccolíno potè²⁷ ricominciáre a fáre quálche pásso per cásá.

¹ I don't care. ² Said. ³ I want. ⁴ Are. ⁵ I will look at. ⁶ Will come down again. ⁷ Climbs. ⁸ Trying. ⁹ *Sul più bêllo* = at the critical moment. ¹⁰ He hears. ¹¹ Was. ¹² He tries. ¹³ He gets confused. ¹⁴ Fails. ¹⁵ He tumbles. ¹⁶ Falling. ¹⁷ *Fa mále a* = he injures. ¹⁸ Makes. ¹⁹ Run. ²⁰ Pick up. ²¹ Exclaiming. ²² We have. ²³ *Non dovévi* = you mustn't. ²⁴ Happens. ²⁵ They heard. ²⁶ They could. ²⁷ Was able.

EXERCISE 12.

[In this exercise CARLINO and GORO use *vòi*; ARMANDO uses *vòi* before GORO enters, *Lèi* afterwards.]

Carlino. Sir, we are¹ alone.

Armándo. So it seems² (*looking³ around*).

Carlino. I repeat⁴ to you that we are¹ alone (*louder*).

Armándo. But I tell⁵ you that I admit-it.⁶

Carlino. It is⁷ time to-raise⁸ the mask —

Armándo. (Oh-my⁹ ! this-fellow¹⁰ has¹¹ recognized me.)

Carlino. And to¹⁵ speak plainly.

Armándo. That is⁷ what I wanted¹² to¹⁵ do, but they inter-rupted¹³ me all-the-time.¹⁴

Carlino. Do¹⁵ you see¹⁶ that grove over-there ?

Armándo. I see¹⁷ it.

Carlino. There nobody will-interrupt¹⁸ you.

Armándo. Must¹⁹ I go there to speak (*surprised*) ?

Carlino. We shall-go²⁰ together.

Enter¹⁵ GORO with two guns.

Carlino. (Taking²¹ one of them) Take²² the other.

Armándo. Thanks, I am²³ not²⁴ a²⁵ hunter.

Goro. Take²² it, or-else²⁶—(brandishing²⁷ a thick club).

Armándo. Willingly — to²⁸ satisfy you — excuse-me,²⁹ is¹ it loaded?

Carlino. To-be-brief³⁰ you hate³¹ me; you must³² hate me. I hate³³ you. So⁴⁷ over-there in that grove — at eighty paces from-each-other³⁴ — bang!³⁵ Either you kill³⁶ me or I kill³⁷ you.

Armándo. But I have³⁸ n't²⁴ these sinister intentions, which-are¹⁵ contrary to my principles.

Carlino. In that⁵⁰ case you will-permit³⁹ this-man-to-amuse-himself-by-shaking⁴⁰ the dust from your⁴¹ black coat with that club.

Armándo. No, indeed; what-are-you-thinking-of⁴²? It would-be⁴³ too much-trouble⁴⁴! (*Goro brandishes⁴⁵ the club*) Be-easy⁴⁶ with the club.

Carlino. No? Then⁴⁷ Carolina must⁴⁸ be mine.

Armándo. You're-welcome-to-her.⁴⁹

Carlino. In that⁵⁰ case we are friends; but be-off⁵¹ from⁵² here, do-you-understand⁵³?

Armándo. (What a⁵⁴ nice way they have⁵⁵ in this country !)

¹ *Sidmo.* ² *Páre.* ³ *Guardando.* ⁴ *Ripéto.* ⁵ *Dico.* ⁶ *Ne convengo.* ⁷ *È.*

⁸ To (*di*) raise to one's self. . . . ⁹ *Áhi.* ¹⁰ See **42**, 2. ¹¹ *Ha.* ¹² *Volévo.*

¹³ *Hánnō interrotto.* ¹⁴ Always. ¹⁵ Omit. ¹⁶ *Vedéte.* ¹⁷ *Védo.* ¹⁸ *Interromperá.* ¹⁹ *Dévo.* ²⁰ *Andrémo.* ²¹ *Prendéndo.* ²² *Prendéte.* ²³ *Síno.*

²⁴ *Non,* "not," must precede the verb. ²⁵ See **16**, a. ²⁶ *Altrimenti.*

²⁷ *Agitando.* ²⁸ *Per.* ²⁹ *Scísi.* ³⁰ *Álle corte.* ³¹ *Odídite.* ³² *Dovéte.*

³³ *Ódio.* ³⁴ The one from the other. ³⁵ *Brun.* ³⁶ *Ammazzdte.* ³⁷ *Am-*

mdazzo. ³⁸ *Ho.* ³⁹ *Permetteréte.* ⁴⁰ That this man amuses (*divértta*) him-

self to shake. ⁴¹ See **45**, c. ⁴² Seems-it (*páre*) to you? ⁴³ *Sarébbe.*

⁴⁴ *Incómodo.* ⁴⁵ *Ágita.* ⁴⁶ *Stia búbno.* ⁴⁷ *Dúunque.* ⁴⁸ *Déve.* ⁴⁹ Take

(*pigli*, subj.) her then (*páre*) for-yourself. ⁵⁰ *Tal.* ⁵¹ *Via.* ⁵² *Di-*

⁵³ *Intendéte.* ⁵⁴ **43**, b. ⁵⁵ *Hánnō.*

AUXILIARY VERBS.

53. The irregular verbs *essere*, "to be," and *avere*, "to have," are the ones most used as auxiliaries in Italian. They are conjugated as follows:—

a. **Infinitives**: *essere*, to be; *essere stato*, to have been.

Participles: *essendo*, being; *essendo stato*, having been; *stato*, been.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Sono,</i>	<i>Èra,</i>	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>Sarò,</i>
<i>sei,</i>	<i>eri,</i>	<i>fosti,</i>	<i>sardi,</i>
<i>è,</i>	<i>era,</i>	<i>fu,</i>	<i>sard,</i>
<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>eravamo.</i>	<i>fummo.</i>	<i>sarémo,</i>
<i>sièle,</i>	<i>eravate.</i>	<i>foste,</i>	<i>saréte,</i>
<i>sóno.</i>	<i>erano.</i>	<i>furono.</i>	<i>sardanno.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Sono stato (stata),</i>	<i>Èra stato (stata),</i>	<i>Fui stato (stata),</i>	<i>Sarò stato (stata),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

<i>sidmo stati (stata),</i>	<i>eravamo stati (stata),</i>	<i>fummo stati (stata),</i>	<i>sarémo stati (stata),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Imperative. Subjunctive. Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Sia,</i>	<i>Fossi,</i>	<i>Saréi,</i>	
<i>Sii or sia,</i>	<i>sia,</i>	<i>fossi,</i>	<i>sarésti,</i>
	<i>sta,</i>	<i>fosse,</i>	<i>sarebbe.</i>
<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>sidmo,</i>	<i>fossimo,</i>	<i>sarémmo,</i>
<i>sièle.</i>	<i>sièle,</i>	<i>foste,</i>	<i>saréste,</i>
	<i>siano or sieno.</i>	<i>fossero.</i>	<i>sarebbero.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
<i>Sia stato (stata),</i>	<i>Fossi stato (stata),</i>	<i>Saréi stato (stata),</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

b. **Infinitives**: *avére*, to have; *avére avuto*, to have had.

Participles: *avéndo*, having; *avéndo avuto*, having had; *avuto*, had

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Hò,</i>	<i>Avéva,</i>	<i>Èbbi,</i>	<i>Avrà,</i>
<i>hái,</i>	<i>avévi,</i>	<i>avésti,</i>	<i>avrài,</i>
<i>ha,</i>	<i>avéva,</i>	<i>èbbe,</i>	<i>avrà,</i>
<i>abbidmo,</i>	<i>avevámo,</i>	<i>avémmo.</i>	<i>avrémoo,</i>
<i>avéte,</i>	<i>aveváte,</i>	<i>avéste,</i>	<i>avréte,</i>
<i>hanno.</i>	<i>avevano.</i>	<i>èbbero.</i>	<i>avranno.</i>

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PRETERITE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>Ho avuto,</i> etc.	<i>Avéva avuto,</i> etc.	<i>Èbbi avuto,</i> etc.	<i>Avrà avuto,</i> etc.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Abbia,</i>	<i>Avéssi,</i>	<i>Avrà,</i>
<i>Abbi,</i>	<i>abbi or abbia,</i>	<i>avràti,</i>
	<i>abbia,</i>	<i>avràsti,</i>
<i>abbidmo,</i>	<i>abbidmo,</i>	<i>avrèbbe,</i>
<i>abbidte.</i>	<i>abbidte.</i>	<i>avrémmo,</i>
	<i>abbiano.</i>	<i>avréstte,</i>
		<i>avrèbbero.</i>
PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.
<i>Abbia avuto,</i> etc.	<i>Avéssi avuto,</i> etc.	<i>Avrài avuto,</i> etc.

54. (1) The auxiliary of the passive is *essere*, "to be."

Ex.: *Sono amato*, I am loved.

(2) The future ("shall," "will") and the conditional ("should," "would") are formed in Italian without any auxiliary.

Ex.: *Io andrò ed egli verrà*, I shall go, and he will come.

Vorrei vederlo, I should like to see him.

(3) The auxiliary of the perfect, pluperfect, preterite perfect, and future perfect tenses is *avére*, "to have," if the verb be active and transitive. If the verb be passive, reflexive, or reciprocal, the auxiliary is always *essere*. If the verb be intransitive, the auxiliary is generally *essere*, but sometimes *avére*.*

Ex. : *Ho parlato*, I have spoken.

Avévanò fatto queste cose, they had done these things.

Mi sono fatto male, I have hurt myself.

Le donne si erano sbagliate, the women had made a mistake.

Sarò venuto, I shall have come; *è nevicato*, it has snowed.

a. A past participle used with the auxiliary *essere* must agree with its subject in gender and number. But when the verb has a reflexive pronoun as *indirect* object, and some other word as *direct* object, the past participle may agree with the subject, or with the direct object, or remain invariable.

Ex. : *La ragazza è tornata*, the girl has returned.

Le donne si sono disputate, the women have disputed.

La sorella si è fatta male, our sister has hurt herself.

Ci siamo fatti onore, we have done ourselves credit.

Ci siamo data (or dato) parola d' onore, we have pledged our word of honor.

b. A past participle used with *avére* may or may not agree with its direct object, according to the choice of the writer. It usually does not agree when the object follows; and it nearly always does agree when the object is a personal pronoun preceding the verb.

Ex. : *La birra che aveva bevuto* (or *bevuta*), the beer he had drunk.

Ho veduto molte cose, I have seen many things.

Li ho trovati, I have found them.

c. "To be," expressing a state or condition, is often rendered by *stare* (92, 4), instead of *essere*. *Stare per* or *essere per* (followed by the infinitive) means "to be on the point of."

* The use of *avére* with intransitive verbs must be learned by practice.

Ex.: *Sto bene*, I'm well; *come sta*, how are you?
Stava per uscire, I was just going out.

d. English "am" (or "was") + the present participle, when expressing duration, is rendered either by the simple present (or imperfect) or by the same tense of *stare** + the present participle; when denoting futurity, it is translated by the future (or conditional), sometimes by the present (or imperfect).

Ex.: *Camminava*, he was walking; *stava lavorando*, you are working.
Leggevano or *stavano leggendo*, they were reading.
Medito or *sto meditando*, I am meditating.
Dice che verrà (or *viene*), he says he is coming.
Disse che verrebbe, he said he was coming.

e. A verb with the auxiliary "used to" (or "would" = "used to") is translated either by the simple imperfect, or by the infinitive with *solere*, "to be accustomed" (92, 14).

Ex.: *Vi andava* (or *solleva andare*) *ogni sera*, he used to go there every evening.

f. *Venire*, "to come" (92, 166), and *rimanere*, "to remain" (92, 16), are sometimes used as auxiliaries in the simple tenses of the passive, instead of *essere*. *Andare*, "to go" (92, 1), is similarly used, but always implying duty or obligation.

Ex.: *Il ladro venne arrestato*, the thief was arrested.
Rimasi sorpreso, I was surprised.
Il fucile non va toccato, the gun mustn't be touched.

g. The English auxiliary "do" is not expressed in Italian.

Ex.: *Non viene*, he does not come.

h. "To have a thing done" is *far fare una cosa* (92, 2).

Ex.: *Il re lo fece ammazzare*, the king had him killed.

* *Andare* (92, 1) and *venire* (92, 166) are sometimes used instead of *stare*.

55. The third person of the passive is very often replaced by the reflexive construction with *si*: as *si racconta*, “it is related”; *questo libro si legge*, “this book is read”; *la spada che mi si diede*, “the sword that was given me”; *quelle cose si facevano*, “those things were done.” Many writers always make the verb agree with its subject in number; but in popular speech the verb is nearly always in the singular when its subject follows (as if *si* were the subject of the verb, and the original subject were the object): as *si vedono* (or *vede*) *moltoissime cose*, “many things are seen”; *non si può* (or *possono*) *leggere questi libri*, “these books can’t be read.”

The construction with *si* is generally used also to render the English indefinite “they” followed by a verb: as *si dice*, “they say.” In this sense it is employed with neuter as well as with transitive verbs: as *si va spesso*, “people often go.” See also **63, a.** In this construction an object pronoun may precede *si*: as *lo si fa*, “it is done.”

56. Following are synopses of the compound tenses of transitive, neuter, reflexive, and passive verbs. In the paradigms given henceforth these forms will be omitted.

a. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of *trovare*, “to find,” and *venire*, “to come”:—

Avére trovato, to have found.

Avendo trovato, having found.

Ho trovato, I have found.

Avéva trovato, I had found.

Èbbi trovato, I had found.

Avrò trovato, I shall have found.

Avrò trovato, I should have found.

Abbia trovato, I have found.

Avessi trovato, I had found.

Essere venuto, to have come.

Essendo venuto, having come.

Sono venuto, I have come.

Èra venuto, I had come.

Fui venuto, I had come.

Sarò venuto, I shall have come.

Sarò venuto, I should have come.

Sia venuto, I have come.

Fosse venuto, I had come.

b. Following is a synopsis of the compound tenses of *alzarsi* ("to raise one's self"), "to get up," and *andarsene*,* "to go away."

Infinitive PERFECT :	<i>Essersi alzato,</i>	<i>Essersene anddito,</i>
Participle PERFECT :	<i>Esséndosi alzato,</i>	<i>Esséndosene anddito,</i>
Indicative PERFECT :	<i>Mi ssono alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne ssono anddito,</i>
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi éra alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne éra anddito,</i>
PRETERITE	<i>Mi fui alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne fui anddito,</i>
FUTURE	<i>Mi sarò alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne sarò anddito,</i>
Conditional PERFECT :	<i>Mi sarei alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne sarei anddito,</i>
Subjunctive PERFECT :	<i>Mi sia alzato,</i>	<i>Me ne sia anddito,</i>
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Mi fissi alzato.</i>	<i>Me ne fissi anddito.</i>

c. Following is a synopsis of the entire passive of *amare*, "to love": —

Infinitive PRESENT :	<i>Essere amato,</i> to be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Essere stato amato,</i> to have been loved.
Participle PRESENT :	<i>Essendo amato,</i> being loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Essendo stato amato,</i> having been loved.
Indicative PRESENT :	<i>Ssono amato,</i> I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Ssono stato amato,</i> I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Éra amato,</i> I was loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Éra stato amato,</i> I had been loved.
PRETERITE:	<i>Fui amato,</i> I was loved.
PRETERITE	<i>Fui stato amato,</i> I had been loved.
FUTURE:	<i>Sarò amato,</i> I shall be loved.
FUTURE	<i>Sarò stato amato,</i> I shall have been loved.
Conditional :	<i>Saréi amato,</i> I should be loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Saréi stato amato,</i> I should have been loved.
Imperative :	<i>Sii amato,</i> be loved.
Subjunctive PRESENT :	<i>Sia amato,</i> I am loved.
PERFECT:	<i>Sia stato amato,</i> I have been loved.
IMPERFECT:	<i>Fossi amato,</i> I were loved.
PLUPERFECT:	<i>Fossi stato amato,</i> I had been loved.

* *Andarsene* is composed of the verb *andare*, "to go," the reflexive *si*, and the adverb *ne*, "thence" (see 47, a).

57. "May," "might," "can," "could" are generally rendered by the proper tense of *potére* ;* "must," "ought," "shall" = "must," "should" = "ought," by *dovére* ;* "will" and "would" expressing volition, by *volére*.*

Ex. : *Può essere vero*, it may be true.

Non poteva parlare, he couldn't speak.

Dove pagarlo, he must pay him, he shall pay him.

Dovrebbe farlo, he ought to do it, he should do it.

Voglio sapere, I will know.

Non vorrei andare, I wouldn't go.

No preposition intervenes between these verbs and the dependent infinitive.

Ex. : *Hanno potuto dormire*, they have been able to sleep.

Potremo partire, we shall be able to start.

Dovemmo venire, we had to come.

Dovrete trovarla, you will have to find her.

Vorrà tornare, he will want to return.

Vorrà sapere, I should like to know.

These verbs are not defective, like the English modal auxiliaries ; hence in Italian the tense is expressed by the auxiliary itself, and not by the dependent infinitive. To find the proper form of *potére*, *dovére*, or *volére*, replace "may," etc., by the correct tense of "to be able"; "must," etc., by "to be obliged"; "will," etc., by "to want" or "to like": as "I could have said it" = "I should have (*avréi*) been able (*potuto*) to say it (*dírlo*)" = *avréi potuto dírlo*.

Ex. : *Avrebbe dovuto tacere*, he ought to have kept still.

Avremmo voluto restare, we would have stayed.

* See 92, 21, 8, 19. The auxiliary of these verbs is regularly *avére*; but some writers use with them the auxiliary that belongs to the dependent infinitive: as *hanno potuto venire* or *sóno potuti venire*, "they have been able to come."

a. "Must" is also expressed by the impersonal verb *bisognare*, "to be necessary," followed by the infinitive or by *che*, "that," with the subjunctive. "To have to" is *avere da*.

Ex.: *Bisogna farlo*, it must be done.

Bisogna che andiamo, we must go.

Ho da scrivere una lettera, I have to write a letter.

b. "To be able" meaning "to know how" is *sapere* (see 92, 6). "Not to be able to help" doing a thing is *non poter a meno di non* (with infinitive) or *non poter fare a meno di* (with infinitive).

Ex.: *Non sapeva farlo*, he couldn't do it.

Sa leggere e scrivere, he can read and write.

Non può a meno di non ridere, he couldn't help laughing.

EXERCISE 13.

Giorgéttò è un bambino vispo, vispo. È sollecito; alle sètte è già leváto, ed è già andáto nel giardino. È mággio, e il giardino è tutto fiorito; rôse, gígli, viôle mándano¹ un odore soáve. Giorgéttò si strûgge² di cõgliere i fióri; ma la mámma non vuôle³: la mámma lo ha lasciáto andár nel giardino, a páttò che non cogliésse⁴ i fióri. A un tráatto Giorgéttò véde⁵ una rôsa piú bêlla di tutte le áltre, non resiste⁶ piú al desidêrio di pigliárla. La mámma non lo saprà,⁷ non lo può⁸ sapére, — dice⁹ fra sè Giorgéttò; e stênde¹⁰ la máno al cespúglío, ed è per cõglierla. Ma che è státo? Ritira¹¹ lêsto la máno, e grída,¹² e piânge.¹³ La rôsa ha le spíne: il súo gámbo nascósto tra bellíssime fôglie è tutto piêno di spíne; e le spíne gli hánno bucáto tutta la máno. La máno è sanguinósa; e Giorgéttò piânge,¹⁴ e la mámma óra si avvedrà¹⁴ che il súo bambino è disobbediente.

¹ Send forth. ² Is dying. ³ Is willing. ⁴ He should pick. ⁵ Sees. ⁶ Resists. ⁷ Will know. ⁸ Can. ⁹ Says. ¹⁰ Stretches out. ¹¹ He draws back. ¹² Screams. ¹³ Cries. ¹⁴ Will see.

EXERCISE 14.

Silvio Pellico was¹ confined in prison ; and there, in the silence of his² dungeon, he found³ a friend, a companion — a spider. Yes, a spider made⁴ his web in a corner of the prison, and Silvio did⁵ not-destroy-it⁶ ; on-the-contrary,⁷ he used-to-throw⁸ him crumbs⁹ of bread, and little by little he became-so-attached¹⁰ to that spider, and the spider to him, that the creature used-to-come-down¹¹ from his web and go¹² to find Pellico,¹³ and would-go¹³ on his¹⁴ hand and take¹⁵ food⁹ from his¹⁴ fingers. One day the jailer removed¹⁶ the unhappy Pellico. The prisoner thought-of¹⁷ his spider, and said¹⁸ : “ Now that I am-going-away,¹⁹ he will-come-back²⁰ perhaps, and will-find²¹ the prison empty ; or if there-is²² somebody else here,²³ he may²⁴ be an enemy of spiders,⁹ and tear down that beautiful web and crush the poor beast.”

¹ Preterite. ² See 45, b. ³ Trovò. ⁴ Fece. ⁵ See 54, g. ⁶ Not to-him it destroyed (*disfécè*). ⁷ Anzi. ⁸ Buttòva : see 54, e. ⁹ Def. art. ¹⁰ Tanto si affezionò. ¹¹ Si movéva : see 54, e. ¹² Andòva. ¹³ See 18, e. ¹⁴ See 45, c. ¹⁵ Prendéva. ¹⁶ Mulgò di stonza. ¹⁷ Pensòva a. ¹⁸ Dicéva. ¹⁹ See 54, d : me ne vado. ²⁰ Ritornerò. ²¹ Troverò. ²² Vi sarà. ²³ Omit. ²⁴ Potrebbe : see 57.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS..

58. Italian verbs are divided into four conjugations, according as the infinitive ending is *-are*, accented *-ere*, unaccented *-ere* (or *-rre*), or *-ire*. Regular verbs of the second and third conjugations are, however, inflected just alike.

a. The final *e* of the infinitive may be dropped before any word except one beginning with *s* impure.*

* Cf. 10, b; 14, b. Italians find it hard to pronounce three consecutive consonants of which the middle one is *s*.

THE REGULAR VERB.

59. *Parlare*, "to speak," will serve as a model for the first conjugation. All compound tenses are omitted (see 55):—

Infinitive and Participles.

Parlare, parlando, parlato.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Párlo,</i>	<i>Parlava,</i>	<i>Parlai,</i>	<i>Parlerò,</i>
<i>párli,</i>	<i>parlávi,</i>	<i>parlasti,</i>	<i>parlerái,</i>
<i>párla,</i>	<i>parlava,</i>	<i>parlò,</i>	<i>parlerà,</i>
<i>parlidmo,</i>	<i>parlavámo,</i>	<i>parlámmo,</i>	<i>parlerémo,</i>
<i>parláte,</i>	<i>parlaváte,</i>	<i>parlástte,</i>	<i>parleréte,</i>
<i>párano.</i>	<i>parlávano.</i>	<i>parlárono.</i>	<i>parleránno.</i>

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Párli,</i>	<i>Parlassi,</i>	<i>Parleréi,</i>
<i>párli,</i>	<i>parlassi,</i>	<i>parlerésti,</i>
<i>párli,</i>	<i>parlasse,</i>	<i>parlerébbe,</i>
<i>parlidmo,</i>	<i>parlidmo,</i>	<i>parlerémmo,</i>
<i>parláte.</i>	<i>parlidte,</i>	<i>parleréste,</i>
	<i>párli.</i>	<i>parlerébbero.</i>

a. Verbs whose infinitives end in *-care* or *-gare* insert *h* after the *c* or *g* in all forms where those letters precede *e* or *i*: as *pághi* (*pagáre*), "let him pay"; *cercherò* (*cercáre*), "I shall search." Verbs in *-ciare* and *-giare* drop the *i* before *e* or *i*: as *mangi* (*mangiáre*), "thou eatest"; *comincerà** (*cominciáre*), "he will

* Some writers retain the *i* before *e*: as *comincierà*.

begin." But all other verbs in *-iare* drop the *i* only before another *i*: as *picchi* (*picchiare*), "let him strike"; *pigli* (*pigliare*), "thou takest"; but *picchierà*, *piglierà*.

b. The verbs *giocare*, *rottare*, *sondare* generally change *o* of the stem into *uo* in all forms where that vowel is accented: as *suōni*, "let him play"; *giuōcano*, "they play." *Rinnovare* and *tondare* may make the same change. The *u* is sometimes used throughout.

60. Verbs of the second and third conjugations* are inflected like *crédere*, "to believe":—

Infinitive and Participles.

Crédere, *credēndo*, *credito*.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Crédo</i> ,	<i>Credéva</i> ,	<i>Credéi</i> (<i>credétti</i>),	<i>Crederò</i> ,
<i>crédi</i> ,	<i>credévi</i> ,	<i>credésti</i> ,	<i>crederdi</i> ,
<i>créde</i> ,	<i>credéva</i> ,	<i>credè</i> (<i>credétte</i>),	<i>crederà</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credevámo</i> ,	<i>credémmo</i> ,	<i>crederémo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> ,	<i>credeváte</i> ,	<i>credéste</i> ,	<i>crederéte</i> ,
<i>crédono</i> .	<i>credévano</i> .	<i>credérono</i> (<i>credétttero</i>).	<i>crederánno</i> .

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
<i>Créda</i> ,	<i>Credéssi</i> ,	<i>Crederéti</i> ,
<i>Crédi</i> ,	<i>credá</i> ,	<i>crederéstti</i> ,
	<i>créda</i> ,	<i>crederébbe</i> ,
<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>credidmo</i> ,	<i>crederémmo</i> ,
<i>credéte</i> .	<i>credidte</i> ,	<i>crederéstte</i> ,
	<i>crédano</i> .	<i>crederébbero</i> .

* Most grammars and dictionaries class these two together as the "second conjugation."

Battere, complere, convergere, divergere, lucere, mescere, miere, pascere, prudere, ripetere, stridere, tessere, tondere, and their compounds do not have in the preterite the forms in parentheses.

Verbs in *-cere* and *-gere* insert after the *c* or *g* an *i* before the *u* of the past participle, but not before the *o* or *a* of the singular or third person plural of the present indicative or subjunctive: as *mescere*; *mesco*, *mesci*, *mésce*, *mesciámo*, *mescéte*, *méscono*; *mésca*, etc., *mescano*; *mesciúto*.

61. Most verbs of the fourth conjugation* are inflected like *finire*, "to finish":—

Infinitive and Participles.

Finire, finendo, finito.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Finisco,</i>	<i>Finiva,</i>	<i>Finii,</i>	<i>Finird,</i>
<i>finisci,</i>	<i>finivi,</i>	<i>finisti,</i>	<i>finirdi,</i>
<i>finisce,</i>	<i>finiva,</i>	<i>fini,</i>	<i>finird,</i>
<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finivdmo,</i>	<i>finimmo,</i>	<i>finirémo,</i>
<i>finite,</i>	<i>finivdte,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finiréte,</i>
<i>finiscono.</i>	<i>finivano.</i>	<i>finirono.</i>	<i>finirdnno.</i>

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Conditional.

	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>Finisce,</i>	<i>Finisci,</i>	<i>Finiréi,</i>
	<i>finisce,</i>	<i>finissi,</i>	<i>finirésti,</i>
	<i>finisce,</i>	<i>finisse,</i>	<i>finirébbe,</i>
<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finidmo,</i>	<i>finissimo,</i>	<i>finirémmo,</i>
<i>finite.</i>	<i>finidte,</i>	<i>finiste,</i>	<i>finiréste.</i>
	<i>finiscano.</i>	<i>finissero.</i>	<i>finirébbero.</i>

Though inflected like *finire* in all other parts, *dormire*, *fuggire*, † *pentire*, *sentire*, *servire*, *vestire* are always, *abor-*

* Most grammars and dictionaries call this the “third conjugation.”

† *Fuggire* inserts no extra *i* (see last sentence of 60).

*rire, bollire, and verbs in -vertire are generally, and assorbire, inghiottire, mentire, nutrire, tossire are often, in the present indicative, imperative, and subjunctive, conjugated after the model below. Partire and sortire are, when transitive, inflected like finire, when intransitive, like sentire.**

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Sento,</i>		<i>Sénta,</i>
<i>sénti,</i>	<i>Sénti,</i>	<i>sénta,</i>
<i>sénte,</i>		<i>sénta,</i>
<i>sentidmo,</i>	<i>sentidmo,</i>	<i>sentidmo,</i>
<i>sentite,</i>	<i>sentite.</i>	<i>sentidte,</i>
<i>séntono.</i>		<i>séntano.</i>

62. The present participle of all verbs is invariable.

Ex. : *Stavamo parlando*, we were speaking.

63. In all conjugations a form of the first person singular of the imperfect indicative ending in *o* instead of *a* is nearly always used in conversation, and occurs often in the works of modern authors : as *leggévo*, "I was reading."

a. In popular speech the first person plural of all tenses is generally replaced by the third person singular preceded by *si* : *nói altri si crède*, "we believe"; *nói si era venuti*, "we had come"; *ci si decise*, "we decided (ourselves)."

b. Final *o* of the third person plural is frequently omitted : as *párlan di lui*, "they speak of him." Forms in *-áno* sometimes drop *-no* : as *dirán tutto*, "they will tell everything."

c. The imperfect indicative endings *-avámo*, *-aváte*, *-evámo*, *-eváte*, *-ivámo*, *-iváte* are often pronounced *-ávamo*, *-ávate*, etc.

d. Occasionally, especially in poetry, *-at-* is omitted from the ending of the past participle of the first conjugation : *destáto* = *déstó*.

* Compounds are conjugated like their simple verbs.

THE IRREGULAR VERB.

64. Certain parts of Italian irregular verbs are always regular: the example given below will show which they are. *Essere* (see 53, a) is an exception to all rules.

65. Many irregular verbs that belong or once belonged to the third conjugation have the infinitive contracted (*fare* for *fácer*e, *dire* for *dícer*e, *condúrre* for *condúcere*): in this case the future and conditional are formed from this contracted infinitive (*farò, dirò, condúrrebb*e), while the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite are formed from the uncontracted stem (*facéndo, dicéva, conduciámo*).

66. *Pórre* (for *pónere*), "to put," a verb of the third conjugation, will serve to show which are the regular and which the irregular parts of irregular verbs: the forms printed in italics are regular in all verbs except *dáre, díre, essere, fáre, stáre*; those in Roman type may be irregular.

Infinitive and Participles.

Pórre, *ponéndo*, *pósto*.

Indicative.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
<i>Póng</i> o,	<i>Ponéva</i> ,	<i>Pósi</i> ,	<i>Porrò</i> ,
<i>póni</i> ,	<i>ponévi</i> ,	<i>ponésti</i> ,†	<i>porrái</i> ,
<i>pón</i> e,	<i>ponéva</i> ,	<i>póse</i> ,	<i>porrà</i> ,
<i>poniám</i> o,	<i>ponévám</i> o,	<i>ponémmo</i> ,†	<i>porrémo</i> ,
<i>poné</i> *,	<i>ponéváte</i> ,	<i>ponéste</i> ,†	<i>porréte</i> ,
<i>póngono</i> .	<i>ponévano</i> .	<i>pósero</i> .	<i>porráno</i> .

* See 66, 4.

† See 66, 3.

Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conditional.
	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
Póni,	Pónga,	Ponéssi,*
poniámo,	pónga,	ponéssi,
ponéte.	pónga,	ponésse,
	poniámo,	ponéssimo,
	poniáte,	ponéste,
	póngano.	ponéssero.

It will be seen that the present participle, the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and certain persons of the present and preterite indicative are always regular.

(1) *Dáre* and *stáre* have in the future and conditional *darò, daréi; starò, staréi*. Otherwise the only irregularity in the future and conditional is that they are contracted in many verbs even when the infinitive is uncontracted: as *vedére*, "to see," *vedrò*; *venire*, "to come," *verréi*.

(2) From the first person singular of the preterite the other irregular persons can be constructed, the third person singular by changing the ending *i* to *e*, the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular.†

(3) The *regular* persons of the preterite and the whole imperfect subjunctive are slightly irregular in *dáre* and *stáre*, which substitute *e* for *a* in those forms (*désti, démmo, déste, déssi; stésti, stémmo, stéste, stéssi*).

(4) *Dire* (for *dicere*) and *fáre* (for *fácer*) have *dítē* and *fítē* in the second person plural of the present indicative.

a. Verbs whose stem ends in *l, n*, or *r* often drop final *e* or *i* in the singular of the present indicative and imperative: as *non vuol andáre*, "he will not go"; *vién qui*, "come here." See also **63, a, b, c.**

* See **66, 3.**

† This rule applies only to *irregular* preterites.

b. The three forms of the imperative are exactly like the corresponding persons of the present indicative, except in *avére*, *sapére*, and *volére*, where they follow the subjunctive (*ábbi, abbiámo, abbiáte*; *sáppi, sappiámo, sappiáte*; *vogli, vogliámo, vogliáte*), and in *andáre*, *dáre*, *dire*, *fáre*, and *stáre*, which have in the singular *va'*, *da'*, *di'*, *fa'*, *sta'*.

c. The third person plural of the present indicative can always be constructed from the first person singular, from which can be formed also the whole present subjunctive except the first and second persons plural: these come from the first person plural of the present indicative. Exceptions to this rule are *andáre*, *avére*, *dáre*, *fáre*, *sapére*, and *stáre*, which have in the third person plural of the present indicative *vánno*, *hánno*, *dánno*, *fánno*, *sánno*, *stánno*; while *avére*, *dáre*, *sapére*, and *stáre* have in the present subjunctive *ábbia*, *día*, *sáppia*, *stía*.

67. With the aid of the above notes any verb except *essere* can be constructed from the infinitive, the participles (the present participle often being necessary to show the uncontracted form of the infinitive), the present indicative, and the first person singular of the preterite and future. A list of irregular verbs begins on page 88.

a. In general, compound verbs not differing in conjugation from their simple verbs will be omitted from this list. All compounds of *dáre* and *fáre* are accented on the same syllable as the simple verbs: as *fa*, "he does"; *disfà*, "he undoes."

The compounds of *stáre* demand special mention: *ristáre*, *soprastáre*, *sottostáre*, *sovraстáre* are inflected like *stáre* (*ristà soprastétti, sottostáno*); *distáre* has no present participle, is regular in the present of all moods (*disto*, etc.), but otherwise is inflected like *stáre* (*distétti*, etc.); *constáre*, *contrastáre*, *instáre*, *ostáre*, *prestáre*, *restáre*, *sostáre* are regular throughout (*constà, contráстano, instáti, ostárono, prestérd, rěsti, sostássi*).

68. In old Italian and in poetry both regular and irregular verbs differ in many ways from the normal types: some of the commonest variations are given below.

a. In the first and third persons singular and the third person plural of the imperfect indicative *v* is often dropped, but never in the first conjugation: *voléva* = *voléa* (also *volta*); *finivano* = *finiano*. Some of these forms are not uncommon in modern prose.

b. The conditional endings *-éi*, *-ébbe*, *-ébbero* are generally replaced in poetry by *-ta*, *-ta*, *-iano*: *crederéi* = *crederta*.

c. The future endings *-ò*, *-ánno* are sometimes replaced by *-ággio* or *-ábbio*, *-ággiono* or *-ábbono*: *amerò* = *amerággio*; *ameránno* = *amerábbono*.

d. In the third person plural of the preterite *-no* or *-ono* is often dropped: *amárono* = *amáro* or *amár* (also *amórno*, *amónno*). In the third person singular we find *amðo*, *credéo*, *sentlo*.

e. Final *-ero* is often replaced by *-ono*: *avrébbero* = *avrébbono*.

f. In the first person plural final *o* is often dropped, and then the *m* sometimes becomes *n*: *andiámo* = *andiám* or *andián*.

g. In the first person plural of the present indicative *-íamo* may be replaced by *-ámo*, *-émo*, or *-ímo*, according to the conjugation.

h. Final *-iano*, wherever it occurs (also *-éano* in the imperfect), may be replaced by *-ieno* or *-íeno*: *avévanò* = *aviéno*.

i. At the end of a word we often find *e* for *i*, sometimes *i* for *e*: *pensi* = *pênci*; *ascoltáte* = *ascoltáti*.

j. *E* is sometimes added to a word ending in an accented vowel: *amò* = *ambe*.

EXERCISE 15.

Tánto all' andáre quánto al tornáre dálла scuòla, Enrico dà¹ nòia a tútti; pícchia i bambini più piccini di lúi, tira i sássi a qualche pôvero cáne che se ne va² tranquillamente pel suo viággio, rómpe le piánte del giardíno che déve³ traversáre per andáre a scuòla o per tornáre a cásá; insómma è un continuo far malánni.

Il báppo va³ a lavoráre la mattina prêsto ; la mámma è maláta, e quíndi non lo pôssono⁴ accompagnáre. L' áltra mattina però gli segui brútta. Méntre andáva a scuôla, víde⁵ avánti a sè un bambino piccino, tútto vestito bêne, e che paréva sólo ; Enrico, sénza far tânti discórsi, arríva di diêtro, gli píglia il cappélllo e gliélo bútta in úna fônte che êra li vicína. Il pôvero bambino si métte a piángere, e Enrico cominciò a scappáre. Ma quésta vólta avéva fâtto⁶ mále i suôi cónti : il bambino non êra sólo, lo accompagnáva un bel can barbóne. I can barbóni hánno tânto inten-diménto, che fânnó⁶ áltre côse ben più meraviglióse che andáre ad accompagnáre a scuôla un bambino. Il barbóne dúnque, cóme víde⁵ il suo padroncino assalito, vía diêtro ad Enrico che fuggíva ; in un áttimo lo raggiúnse,⁷ e agguantátagli úna gámba, lo badáva a môrdere⁸ ; Enrico urláva, ma il cáne non lo lasciò finchè un signóre, che avéva visto⁵ tútta la scêna, non lo minacciò col ba-stóne. Enrico êbbe stracciáti i calzóni, laceráta la carne délla gámba, e fu pôi punito dal maêstro e dái genitóri ; ma da quel górnro a quésta párté non dà¹ più nôia a nessúno, avêndo vedúto che un cáne stéssso gli avéva insegnáto cóme fósse mále molestáre gli áltri.

¹ From *ddre*, 92, 3. ² *Anddre, anddrsene*, 92, 1. ³ *Dovére*, 92, 8. ⁴ *Po-tére*, 92, 21. ⁵ *Vedére*, 92, 10. ⁶ *Fdre*, 92, 2. ⁷ *Raggiúngere*, 92, 138.

⁸ He kept biting him.

EXERCISE 16.

Have you ever observed what¹ happens when a pot of water boils at the fire? The steam of the water rises like so-much smoke, and remains attached to the lid that covers the pot ; when this steam has begun to cool, it becomes² water once-more,³ and falls³ down again³ drop by drop. In-like-manner⁴ it happens with⁵ the vapors which the sun and the heat lift from the earth. The vapors rise, collect themselves on⁶ high in little bubbles, and thus united they form clouds.⁷ When these clouds are very-much⁸ charged with⁹ moisture, they resolve themselves into water ; and

the water, falling³ down again³ in drops where the wind carries it, forms rain.⁷ So¹⁰ rain⁷ is-only¹¹ steam turned-back-into¹³ water. The cloud, too,¹³ is-only¹¹ a quantity of steam not-very¹⁴ dense and not-very¹⁴ high¹⁵ in the air. This vapor, by¹⁶ remaining low, prevents us sometimes from-seeing¹⁷ objects⁷ even at a¹⁸ small distance from us.

¹ *Quello che.* ² To become once more = *ritornare*. ³ To fall again = *ricascare*. ⁴ *Medesimamente*. ⁵ *Per.* ⁶ *In.* ⁷ See 18, b. ⁸ *Molto.* ⁹ *Di.* ¹⁰ *Dunque.* ¹¹ *Non è altro che.* ¹² *Torndo.* ¹³ *Pdi.* ¹⁴ *Poco.* ¹⁵ *Solevuto.* ¹⁶ Omit. ¹⁷ *Di vedere.*

MOODS AND TENSES.

69. The English present participle used as subject, predicate nominative, or direct object of a verb must be rendered in Italian by the infinitive, nearly always preceded by the definite article.

Ex. : *Mi piace il viaggiare*, I like travelling.

Rifarsela cogli animadli è da sciocchi, taking vengeance on animals is folly.

La nostra prima cura fu il cercare una pensione, our first care was hunting up a boarding-house.

Odio lo studiare, I hate studying.

70. The English present participle preceded by a preposition is translated as follows : (1) If the preposition is a necessary part of the thought, it is expressed in Italian, and the English present participle is rendered by the infinitive with the definite article. This article is, however, omitted (unless it would be used in English) after the prepositions *di*, "of"; *dopo di*, "after"; *invéce di*, "instead of"; *prima di*, "before"; *senza*, "without."

Ex.: *Oltre il fare scarabocchi scrive male*, besides making blots he writes badly.

Parlai contro il tirarre utile di quella disgrazia, I spoke against utilizing that misfortune.

Il vizio di fumare, the habit of smoking.

Ho l'abitudine di coricarmi tardi, I am in the habit of going to bed late.

Invece di dirti tutto, instead of telling me everything.

Prima di morire, before dying.

Parliamo senza riflettere, we speak without thinking.

(2) If in English the omission of the preposition, although it made the construction awkward, would not essentially change the meaning, the phrase is rendered in Italian by the present participle without any preposition.

Ex.: *Studiando si impara*, (through) studying we learn.

Dovrò corrispondere alla sua cortesia ascoltandola, I ought to acknowledge her courtesy (by) listening to her.

Partendo incontrò un amico, (on) going away he met a friend.

Copiando non fa errori, (in) copying he makes no mistakes.

(3) "To amuse one's self by . . ." and "to weary one's self by . . ." are *divertirsi a . . .* and *affannarsi a . . .* with the infinitive: as *si diverte a tirar sassi*, "he amuses himself throwing stones." Some other verbs often take this construction.

71. Following are some other rules for the use of the infinitive and participles.

a. When any verb is used as an auxiliary, the mood and tense are expressed in that verb, and not in the dependent infinitive (see 57).

Ex.: *Avrei potuto farlo*, I could have done it.

b. After *fare*, "to make" or "to have" (= "to cause"), *sentire* and *udire*, "to hear," and *vedere* "to see," the Italian present

infinitive is used to render an English past participle. After *lasciare*, "to let," and often after the preposition *da* an Italian active infinitive is used to translate a passive one in English.

Ex.: *Si fa capire*, he makes himself understood.

Fard färe un pđio di scđrpe, I shall have a pair of shoes made.

L'ho sentito dire, I have heard it said.

Lo vide ammazzare, he saw him killed.

Si lascia ingannare, he lets himself be deceived.

Non c' è niente da fare, there is nothing to be done.

c. The Italian past participle is inflected like any other adjective. The present participle is invariable. When in English the present participle is used adjectively, without any verbal force whatsoever, it is translated, not by the participle, but by a verbal adjective, which can be formed from almost any Italian verb by changing the infinitive ending into *-ante* for the first conjugation, and into *-ente* for the others. This adjective may be used substantively. Some writers have used it as a participle.

Ex.: *Questi vdsi sónò rōtti*, these vases are broken.

La donna sta cucendo, the woman is sewing.

Stavano parlando, they were speaking.

Un animale parlante, a speaking animal.

Acqua bollente, boiling water; *due amanti*, two lovers.

d. A whole protasis is often expressed in Italian by a present participle, or by an infinitive with *a*.

Ex.: *Anddndovi lo vedrebbe*, if he went there, he would see it.

A budersi esce il sāngue, if you prick yourself, blood comes.

e. Writers sometimes use, instead of a clause in indirect discourse, an infinitive followed by the word that would have been subject of the clause.

Ex.: *Disse essere questo l' uomo che cercavamo*, he said this was the man we were looking for.

72. In negative commands the infinitive is always used instead of the second person singular of the imperative.

Ex.: *Trovalo, find it; non lo trovare, do not find it.*

73. When an action is represented as having taken place and still continuing, the English uses the perfect or pluperfect tense, the Italian the present or imperfect.

Ex.: *Studio l'italiano da otto mesi, I have studied Italian for eight months.*

74. In subordinate clauses referring to the future and introduced by a conjunction of time, where the present is often used in English, the future tense must be employed in Italian.

Ex.: *Quando vi andrai, glielo dirò, when I go there, I'll tell him.*

a. The future is often used, without any idea of future time, to express probability.

Ex.: *Sarà uscito, he has probably gone out.*

Avrà molto denaro, he probably has a great deal of money.

75. The difference between the imperfect and the preterite is this: the preterite is used of an event that occurred at a definite date in the past, the imperfect is used in a description or in speaking of an accessory circumstance or an habitual action in past time — the preterite is a narrative, the imperfect a descriptive tense. The preterite perfect is used (instead of the pluperfect) only after conjunctions meaning "as soon as" (*appena che, subito che, tosto che*), and sometimes after *dopo che*, "after."*

* It is used also in phrases like: *in cinque minuti ebbe finita la lettera*, "in five minutes he had the letter finished."

Ex. : *Entrò mentre dormivamo*, he came in while we slept.

Facevo così ogni mattina, I did so every morning.

Lo fece l'anno scorso, he did it last year.

Tosto che l'ebbe visto, uscì, as soon as he had seen it, he went.

a. In conversation the perfect is often used instead of the pret. erite, when the event is not remote.

Ex. : *Vi sono andato ieri*, I went there yesterday.

76. The conditional, like the English "should" and "would," has two uses: in indirect discourse after a principal verb in a past tense it expresses the tense which in direct discourse would be future;* in the conclusion of a conditional sentence it is used when the protasis is (or, if expressed, would be) in the imperfect subjunctive (see 77).

Ex. : *Disse che lo farebbe*, he said he would do it.

Se fosse vero lo crederi, if it were true, I should believe it.

Questa casa mi converrebbe, this house would suit me.

77. When a condition is contrary to fact, or consists of a more or less unlikely supposition referring to future time,† the protasis is in the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive, the apodosis in the conditional;‡ otherwise both protasis and apodosis are in the indicative.

Ex. : *Se l'avessi te lo daréi*, if I had it, I should give it thee.

Se fosse tornato l'avrei veduto, if he had returned, I should have seen him.

Se venisse noi ce ne andremmo, if he came, we should go.

Se vi andassi morrei, if I should go there, I should die.

* The perfect of the future or the conditional is sometimes used where the simple tense would be expected: *disse che non l'avrebbe fatto più*, "he said he would do it no more."

† Rendered in English by the imperfect, or by the auxiliary "should."

‡ The imperfect indicative is occasionally used to replace the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive of the protasis and the conditional of the apodosis.

Se non è vero è ben trovato, if it isn't true, it's a good invention.
Se lo fice sarà punito, if he did it, he will be punished.

a. The missing persons of the imperative are supplied from the present subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive is used to express a wish that is not likely to be realized.

Ex.: *Si accomodi*, be seated (sing.); *stiano zitti*, be quiet (plur.).
Sia pure, be it so; *vengano subito*, let them come at once.
Fosse pure, would it were so!

b. When a relative clause restricts its antecedent to one of all its possible conditions or actions, the verb of that relative clause is in the subjunctive,— the present subjunctive if the verb on which it depends be present or future, the imperfect if it be past or conditional.

Ex.: *Non c'è animale più bellino d'un gatto giovane che faccia il chidasso*, there is no animal prettier than a kitten that is at play.
Dove troverete un giovane che sposi voi, where will you find a young man who will marry you?
Vorrei vedere un bel quadro che non fosse antico, I should like to see a fine picture that is not old.

c. The verb of a subordinate clause depending on an impersonal verb, on a superlative, or on one of the words "first," "last," and "only" is in the subjunctive. This rule does not apply to reflexive verbs, nor to affirmative phrases meaning "it is true" or "it is because."

Ex.: *Bisogna ch'io vi andassi*, I had to go there.
È giusto che stano puniti, it's right they should be punished.
Il più bello ch'io conosca, the finest that I know.
Si vede che non è così, you see it isn't so.
È vero che ci sono stato, it's true that I've been there.

d. The subjunctive is used after all conjunctions meaning "although," "as if," "unless," "provided that," "in order that," "in such a way that" (denoting purpose), "before," "until" (referring to future), "whenever," "wherever," "without."

Ex.: *Benchè stia nascosto, lo troverò, dovunque sta*, although he be hidden, I shall find him, wherever he is.

Partirò a meno che egli non venga, I shall go unless he comes.

Lo fece perché io venissi, he did it that I might come.

La divise in modo che le due parti fossero uguali, he divided it in such a way that the two parts should be equal.

Aspetta finchè io tornerò, wait until I return.

e. The subjunctive is used after the indefinite words and phrases *quale che, qualunque, chiunque, checchè, per quanto*.

Ex.: *Chiunque venga*, whoever comes.

Qualunque disgrazia che succeda, whatever misfortune happens.

Per quante volte ci vada, however many times I go there.

Per quanto ricco egli sia, however rich he may be.

f. The verb of an indirect question is nearly always in the subjunctive when it depends on a main verb either in a past tense or in the conditional.

Ex.: *Domandano se il re è morto*, they ask whether the king is dead.

Domandò se il padre fosse uscito, he asked whether his father was out.

g. In a clause dependent on a verb of saying the subjunctive is used if the main verb is negative, or interrogative, or in the conditional, or in a past tense. It is generally not used, however, after an affirmative verb in a past tense when the author himself wishes to imply that the indirect statement is true.

Ex.: *Dice che la cosa è chiarissima*, he says the thing is perfectly clear.

Non dico che questo sia vero, I don't say this is true.

Dissero che lo zio fosse ammalato, they said their uncle was ill.

Gli dissi che mi chiamava Enrico, I told him my name was Henry.

k. The subjunctive is used after verbs expressing causation, concession, desire, emotion, prevention, and uncertainty: *i.e.*, after verbs of bringing about; granting, permitting; commanding, hoping, requesting, wishing; fearing, regretting, rejoicing; forbidding, hindering; being ignorant, denying, disbelieving, doubting, expecting, pretending, supposing, suspecting, thinking. But *sperare*, "to hope," very often does not take the subjunctive.

Ex.: *Non so chi siano*, I don't know who they are.

Vorréi che non fosse accaduto, I wish it had not happened.

Supponiamo che sia provvuto, let us suppose that it is proved.

Spero che verrà, I hope he will come.

i. *Se*, "if," is occasionally omitted before an imperfect subjunctive; in this case the subject, if expressed, must follow the verb.

Ex.: *Sarti felice venisse egli*, I should be happy, should he come.

EXERCISE 17.

La mámma di Alfrédo avéva lasciáto un anêllo d' ôro sul casettóne. Alfrédo vôle¹ métterselo in dito. Che giudizio! pretendere che l' anêllo délla mámma pôssa² stáre in un ditino d' un fanciúllo! Se lo misé³ nel dito grôsso e pôi s' affacciò álla finêstra; l' anêllo cascò di sótto, e non se ne sêppe⁴ più nûlla. La mámma cérra l' anêllo, ma non c' éra più; cérra di qui, di là, di sópra, cérra per tútto, nè l' anêllo si può⁵ trováre. Allóra chiáma Alfrédo e gli dice⁶:—Bambino, dimmi⁶ la verità; hái présò⁷ tu il mio anêllo? l' hái pêrso⁸ tu?—Alfrédo, cattivo, disse⁵ di no. La mámma si ricordáva bêne d' avérlo lasciáto nel vassoino sul casettóne. Non credéva Alfrédo capáce di dir le bugie, quíndi sospettò che qualcúno l' avéssse rubáto. Ci andáva in cásá⁹ úna bambína, figliuôla d' un antico suo servitôre, e il sospêtto cárde¹⁰ nôpра quésta pôvera creatúra. La mámma di Alfrédo non la vôle¹ più in cásá; ma l' allontanò con bêlla maniêra, e nessúno si avvide¹¹ di nûlla, perchè quéllea signóra éra buôna. Però la

bugia di Alfrédo féce¹² si che sua madre credéssse ládra quélla pôvera bambina. Dio perdóni Alfrédo, Dio gl' ispiri di rimediare a si brútta azione; váda,¹³ si bútti ái piédi délla mámma, le rac-cónti tutto, e non comméttta mái più di quéste azionácce.

¹ From *volere*, 92, 19. ² *Potere*, 92, 21. ³ *Mettere*, 92, 73. ⁴ *Sapere*, 92, 6. ⁵ *Dire*, 92, 164. ⁶ *Dire*: see 48, d. ⁷ *Préndere*, 92, 87. ⁸ *Pérdere*, 92, 83. ⁹ There used to come to the house. ¹⁰ *Cadere*, 92, 7. ¹¹ *Avvedersi*, 92, 10. ¹² *Fére*, 92, 2. ¹³ *Andare*, 92, 1.

EXERCISE 18.

We inhabit the earth; but not all the earth has the same name everywhere: the earth is-divided¹ into five parts, and every part has its name. The five parts of the earth are-called¹: Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Oceanica. Imagine you-cut-open² the earth in the middle and place³ it on a table, in-such-a-way⁴ that the inside shall-rest⁵ on the table, and the outside shall-present⁶ itself to your eyes. You will have two circles: in the circle that lies⁶ at your right are⁷ Europe, Asia, Africa, and a part of Oceanica; in the circle that lies⁶ on-the⁸ left are⁷ America and the other part of Oceanica. But the ancients did⁹ not¹⁰ believe that the earth was round, nor did⁹ they know that its parts were five. They thought that the earth was flat and surrounded by the sea; they knew, moreover,¹¹ only¹² three parts: Europe, Asia, Africa. They never¹³ would have dreamed that the earth was round, and that on¹⁴ the side opposite to the-one¹⁵ which they inhabited there¹⁶ was inhabited land. America was discovered 395 years ago by an Italian who was-called¹ Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus was-born¹⁷ in a village near Genoa in 1447. His parents were poor; his father earned hardly enough-to¹⁸ support the family. However, by-dint¹⁸ of sacrifices they had¹⁹ him study; and as²⁰ Christopher studied willingly, he grew up a fine²¹ boy. When it was time²² to-choose²³ a profession, he chose to-be-a²⁴ sailor. In⁸ those times they believed that the world ended

after Africa ; but Columbus, on-the-contrary,²⁵ persuaded himself that the world ought²⁶ not¹⁰ to²⁶ end there, and that by continuing to sail, one¹ ought²⁶ to²⁶ turn and come-back to the same point.

¹ See 55. ² *Di aprire.* ³ *Di posdre.* ⁴ *In mddo.* ⁵ See 77, d. ⁶ Use *restdre.* ⁷ *C' è.* ⁸ *A.* ⁹ See 54, g. ¹⁰ *Non*, "not," must precede the verb. ¹¹ *Pòi.* ¹² See 82. ¹³ See 88. ¹⁴ *Da.* ¹⁵ *Quella.* ¹⁶ *Vi.* ¹⁷ To be born = *ndscere*, 92, 77. ¹⁸ *A forza.* ¹⁹ Use *fàre*, 92, 2. ²⁰ *Perchè.* ²¹ *Bravo.* ²² Use def. article. ²³ *Di scégliere.* ²⁴ *Di fàre il.* ²⁵ *Invéce.* ²⁶ See 57.

CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, AND ADVERBS.

CONJUNCTIONS.

78. The principal conjunctions are :—

After, <i>dopo che.</i>	Granting that, <i>dato che.</i>
Also, <i>anche, pure.</i>	However (= nevertheless), <i>però, pure.</i>
Although, <i>benchè, sebbene, nonostante che.</i>	However (before an adj.), <i>qualunque, per quanto.</i>
And, <i>e.</i>	If, <i>se</i> (occasionally <i>quando, bve</i>).
As, <i>cóme, quanto</i> (after <i>tbnto</i>).	In case, <i>cdso.</i>
As (= since), <i>siccómé, poichè.</i>	In order that, <i>perchè, acciochè, affinchè.</i>
As fast as, <i>via via che.</i>	Much less, <i>non che.</i>
As if, <i>cóme se, qualsiasi.</i>	Neither . . . nor, <i>nè . . . nè.</i>
As long as, <i>finché.</i>	Nevertheless, <i>tuttavia, nondiméno, però.</i>
As well as, <i>cóme tñco.</i>	Nor, <i>nè, nemménno, neppure.</i>
Because, <i>perchè.</i>	Nor . . . either, <i>nemménno, neppure.</i>
Before, <i>prima che, avdnti che.</i>	Nor even, <i>nedanche, neppure.</i>
Both . . . and, <i>e . . . e.</i>	Not to say . . . but even, <i>non che . . . ma.</i>
But, <i>ma.</i>	Or, <i>o, ovvéró, ossia.</i>
Either . . . or, <i>o . . . o.</i>	Or else, <i>ossia.</i>
Even if, <i>anche se, ancorché.</i>	Provided that, <i>purchè.</i>
Except that, <i>se non che.</i>	Rather, <i>anzi.</i>
For, <i>chè.</i>	Since (temporal), <i>daccè.</i>

Since (causal), <i>poichè</i> , <i>siccome</i> .	Too, <i>pure</i> , <i>anche</i> .
So, <i>dunque</i> , <i>adunque</i> .	Unless, <i>a meno che non</i> , <i>eccetto che non</i> , <i>senza che</i> .
So that (result), <i>di modo che</i> , <i>sicchè</i> .	Until, <i>finchè non</i> .
So that (= in order that), <i>perchè</i> .	When, <i>quando</i> .
Than, <i>che</i> .	Whence, <i>dónde</i> .
That, <i>che</i> .	Where, <i>dove</i> , <i>ove</i> , <i>là dove</i> .
That (= in order that), <i>perchè</i> .	Wherever, <i>dovunque</i> .
Then, <i>dunque</i> .	Whether, <i>se</i> .
Therefore, <i>dunque</i> , <i>però</i> , <i>perciò</i> , <i>adunque</i> (at the beginning of a clause).	While, <i>mentre</i> , <i>mentre che</i> .

The final vowel of *anche*, *che*, *dove*, *neppure*, and *ove* is generally elided before *e* or *i*.

a. Of the above conjunctions *acciochè*, *affinchè*, *a meno che non*, *ancorchè*, *avanti che*, *benchè*, *caso*, *còme se*, *dato che*, *dovunque*, *eccetto che non*, *non ostante che*, *perchè* meaning "in order that," *per quanto*, *prima che*, *purchè*, *qualunque*, *quasi*, *sebbene*, and *senza che* are followed by the subjunctive. For the use of *che*, "that," with the subjunctive, see 77, c, g, h. *Còme* is occasionally used for *còme se*, and then it takes the subjunctive. *Finchè* when referring to the future sometimes has the sense of *finchè non*, and then it generally takes the subjunctive. *Se* is followed by the subjunctive when it introduces an indirect question or statement dependent on a verb in a past tense, or a condition contrary to fact. *Quando* and *ove*, meaning "if," frequently take the subjunctive when *se* would not. — For examples, see 77, c, d, f, g, h.

b. *Che* cannot be omitted in Italian as "that" is in English : * as *disse che fosse vero*, "he said it was true." *Se* can be omitted before an imperfect subjunctive : see 77, i.

* It is omitted, however, in the following peculiarly Italian construction : *il ragazzo parèva fosse felice*, "the boy seemed to be happy"; that is, between a verb of seeming and the subjunctive dependent on it, when in English the construction would be a verb of seeming with a dependent infinitive. It is occasionally omitted also after verbs of wishing, hoping, and fearing : as *spero mi scriva presto*, "I hope you will write to me soon."

c. *E* and *o* are often written *ed* and *od* before a vowel.

Ex. : *Mio padre ed io*, my father and I.

d. Between a verb of motion and an infinitive "and" is rendered by the preposition *a*.

Ex. : *Andrò a cercarlo*, I'll go and look for it.

e. When *anche*, "also" or "too," relates to a personal pronoun, the disjunctive form of that pronoun must follow *anche*, even if some form of the same pronoun has already been expressed.

Ex. : *Andrò anche noi*, we shall go too.

Parte anch' egli, he goes away too.

Trovai anche lui, I found him too.

Vennero anch' essi, they came too.

Lo or me lo diede anche a me, he gave it to me too.

Ti piace anche a te, you like it too.

PREPOSITIONS.

79. The principal prepositions are:—

About (= approximately), *circa*.

About (= around), *intorno a*, *at-*
torno a.

Above, *sopra*.

According to, *secondo*.

After, *dopo*, *dopo di*.

Against, *contro*, *contro*.

Along, *lungo*.

Among, *fra*, *tra*.

Around, *intorno a*, *attorno a*.

As far as, *fino a*, *sino a*.

As for, *per*, *quanto a*, *in quanto a*.

As to, *rispetto a*.

At, *a*.

Because of, *per motivo di*.

Before (time), *prima di*, *innanzi*.

Before (place), *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Behind, *dietro*.

Below, *sotto*.

Beside (place), *accanto a*.

Besides, beside (= in addition to),
oltre.

Between, *fra*, *tra*.

Beyond, *oltre*, *al di là di*.

By, *da*, *accanto a* (= beside).

By means of, *per mezzo di*.

During, *durante*.

Except, *tranne*, *eccetto*, *fuori di*.

For, *per*.

From, *da*, *fin da*.

In, *in*.

In front of, *davanti a*, *innanzi*.

Inside of, <i>dentro di</i> .	Round and round, <i>torno torna a</i> .
Instead of, <i>invéce di</i> .	Since, <i>dù</i> .
In the midst of, <i>in mezzo a</i> .	To, <i>a</i> .
Into, <i>in</i> .	Toward, <i>vérso</i> .
Near, <i>vicino a</i> .	Through, <i>per</i> .
Of, <i>di</i> .	Under, <i>sotto</i> .
On, <i>su</i> (before a vowel, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .	Upon, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .
On this side of, <i>al di qua di</i> .	Up to, <i>fino a</i> , <i>sino a</i> .
On to, <i>su</i> (before vowels, <i>sur</i>), <i>sópra</i> .	With, <i>con</i> .
Opposite, <i>dirimpéttó a</i> .	Within, <i>fra</i> , <i>tra</i> .
Out of, <i>da</i> , <i>di</i> , <i>fuòri di</i> .	Within (= inside of), <i>dentro di</i> .
Outside of, <i>fuòri di</i> .	Without, <i>séntza</i> .
Over, <i>sópra</i> .	Without (= outside of), <i>fuòri di</i> .

When governing a personal pronoun *contra*, *díetro*, *dópo*, *séntza*, *sópra*, *sotto*, and often *fra* and *vérso* take *di* after them: as *séntza di me*, "without me"; *fra di lóro*, "among themselves." After *con*, *in*, *per*, a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i**: as *la stráda*, "the street"; *in istráda*, "in the street."

a. "To" before the name of a country, after a verb of motion, is *in*.

Ex.: *Andiamo in Francia*, let us go to France.

b. "To" before an infinitive is rendered in Italian as follows: (1) After the verbs *bastare*, "suffice"; *bisognare*, "need"; *convenire*, "suit"; *desiderare*, "desire"; *dovere*, "must," "ought"; *fare*, "make"; *lasciare*, "let"; *partire*, "seem"; *potere*, "can," "be able"; *sapere*, "know"; *sentire*, "hear," "feel"; *solere*, "be accustomed"; *udire*, "hear"; *vedere*, "see"; and *volere*, "wish," "to" before a following infinitive is omitted. It is omitted also in exclamations and indirect questions consisting only of an interrogative and an infinitive.

* Cf. 58, a.

Ex. : *Dovrò capire*, I ought to understand.

Bisogna pensarcì, it is necessary to look out for it.

Potrò venire, we shall be able to come.

Non sa che fare né dove avvolgersi, he doesn't know what to do nor where to turn.

(2) After verbs of accustoming, attaining, beginning, compelling, continuing, hastening, helping, inviting, learning, preparing, teaching, and after verbs of motion, "to" before a following infinitive is *a*.

Ex. : *Andranno a vederla*, they will go to see her.

Si affrettò a rispondere, he hastened to reply.

(3) After all other verbs it is *di*; but "to" denoting purpose or result is *per*, and "to" indicating duty or necessity is *da*.

Ex. : *Gli dissi di scrivere*, I told him to write.

Mi è grato di dirlo, I am happy to say so.

Légge per divertirsi, he reads to amuse himself.

È troppo basso per arrivarcì, he's too short to reach it.

Ho qualcosa da fare, I have something to do.

c. "By" denoting the agent is *da*.

Ex. : *Fu fatto da lui*, it was done by him.

d. "In" is *in*; but when expressing future time it is *fra*.

Ex. : *Fra tre giorni sarà finito*, in three days it will be finished.

e. "For" is *per*: as *l'ha fatto per me*, "he has done it for me." But in the sense of "since," in speaking of past time, "for" is *da*. "For," meaning "during," is omitted or translated *durante*. Sentences like "it is right for him to do it" must be translated by *che* with the subjunctive : *è giusto che lo faccia*.

Ex. : *Dimbra da molti anni a Firenze*, he has lived for many years at Florence (see 78).

Resterò cinque settimane, I shall stay for five weeks.

Piovve durante un mese, it rained for a month.

Bisogna ch'io vada, it is necessary for me to go.

f. "From" is *da*; but before adverbs and sometimes after verbs of departing it is *di*. In speaking of time it is generally *fin da*.

Ex.: *È lontano di qua*, it is far from here.

Escò di casa, I go out of the house.

Fin dal principio, from the beginning.

g. *Da* has, in addition to the meanings "by," "from," "since," another sense hard to render in English: it may be translated "as," "characteristic of," "destined for," "such as to," or "suited to," according to the context. *Da* means also "at the house of" or "to the house of." *Da* corresponds to English "on" or "at" before the word "side," *pàrte*, used in its literal sense.

Ex.: *Prometto da uomo d' onore*, I promise as a man of honor.

Il Salvini da Otello, Salvini as Othello.

Sarèste tanto buono da venire, would you be so good as to come?

Questo è da sciacchi, this is acting like a fool.

Il bambino ha un giudizio da grande, the child has the judgment of a grown person.

La sala da pranzo, the dining-room.

Una tazza da caffè, a coffee-cup.

L' ho veduto dal Signor Neri, I saw him at Mr. Neri's.

Viene da me, he comes to my house.

Da questa pàrte, on this side.

h. *A* is often used before a noun — not indicating material (which is expressed by *di*) nor purpose (expressed by *da*) — that describes another noun, when in English these two substantives would form a compound word.

Ex.: *Una macchina a vapore*, a steam-engine.

Una sedia a dondolo, a rocking-chair.

Uno sgabello a tre piedi, a three-legged stool.

i. *Èssere per* or *stare per* means "to be about to."

Ex.: *Stava per parlare*, he was on the point of speaking.

j. In some idiomatic phrases *di* is used in Italian when another preposition would be employed in English.

Ex. : *Di giorno, di notte*, by day, by night.

Essere contento di una cosa, to be satisfied with a thing.

Vivo di pane, I live on bread.

Che faccia il diavolo a forbici, what did he do with the scissors?

ADVERBS.

80. (1) Adverbs, unless they begin the clause, are generally placed immediately after the verb ; *non*, however, always precedes the verb. When a compound tense is used, the adverb nearly always follows the past participle, but *già*, *mai*, *più*, and *sempre* usually precede it. See also **84.** *Non* precedes a conjunctive and follows a disjunctive pronoun.

Ex. : *Non ci vado mai*, I never go there.

Ho parlato spesso, I have often spoken.

Non ha sempre parlato così, he hasn't always talked so.

Io non lo vedo, I don't see him.

(2) Adverbs are compared like adjectives (see **81**) ; but "better," "worse," "more," "less" are respectively *meglio*, *peggior*, *più*, *meno*.

81. "Yes" is *sì* or *già* : *sì* when it expresses real affirmation, *già* when it denotes passive assent. "No" is *no*. "Not" is *non*, after which a word beginning with *s* impure generally prefixes *i*. "Or not" at the end of a clause is *o no* : as *sia vero o no*, "whether it be true or not."

Ex. : *Le piace ? — Sì*. — "Do you like it ?" "Yes."

Che tempaccio ! — Già. — "What nasty weather !" "Yes."

Sta bene, he is well ; *non sta bene*, he isn't well.

a. "What?" meaning "what do you say?" is *come?* *Che* and the interjection *o* are often used to introduce questions.

Ex. : *O perché non rispondete?* — *Come?* — *Che siete sbordo, signore?*
 — "Why don't you answer?" "What?" "Are you deaf, sir?"

b. "Very" is *molto* (see, however, 35, a). Instead of using a word or suffix for "very," the Italians often repeat the emphasized adjective or adverb.

Ex. : *È molto bello* or *è bellissimo*, it is very beautiful.
I suoi genitori erano poveri poveri, his parents were very poor.

82. "Only" may be translated by *soltanto* or *solamente*, or by the adjective *solo*; and it is often rendered by *non . . . che*, with the whole verb intervening, and with the word modified by "only" immediately after *che*.

Ex. : *Non ne ho comprato che due*, I have bought only two of them.

83. "Never" is *non . . . mai*, with the inflected part of the verb intervening. "Just," as an adverb of time, is *or ora*. "Early" is *presto*, *per tempo*, or *di buon' ora*. "This morning" is *stamane*; "last night" is *stanotte*. "The day after to-morrow" and "the day before yesterday" are respectively *doman l' altro* and *ier l' altro*. "A week, a fortnight from to-day" are *oggi a otto, a quindici*. "Ago" is translated by *fa*, which follows the substantive of time; if this substantive is plural, "ago" may be rendered also by *s'ono* (*erano* or *saranno* if the date from which time is counted is past or future).

Ex. : *Non ti ha mai veduto*, he has never seen thee.
Son arrivati or ora, they have just arrived.
Tre anni fa, three years ago; *quattro giorni s'ono*, four days ago.

Ex. : *Lunedì erano due settimane*, two weeks ago Monday.
Domani saranno cinque mesi, five months ago to-morrow.

84. "Here" and "there" when they denote a place already mentioned, and no particular stress is laid upon them, are *ci* and *vi*, which are often used in Italian when they would be superfluous in English; "there is," "there are," etc., are *c' è* or *vi è*, *ci sono* or *vi sono*, etc. (sometimes *vi ha*). *Ci*, *vi*, and also *ne*, "thence," occupy the same positions with regard to the verb, and undergo the same changes, as the pronouns *ci*, *vi*, *ne* (48, 50); they precede conjunctive pronouns beginning with *l* or *n*, and follow all others: *ce lo manda*, *ti ci mando*.

When emphasized, "here" is *qui* or *qua*, "there" indicating a place near the person addressed is *costì* or *costà*, and "there" denoting a point remote from both speaker and hearer is *lì* or *là*.

Ex. : *Carlo vi è tornato*, Charles has gone back there.

Álla scuola non ci vado, I don't go to school.

Voi rimarréte costà, egli resterà laggiù, ed io non partirò di qui, you will remain where you are, he will stay down there, and I shall not move from here.

a. "Here I am," "here it is," etc., are *èccomi*, *èccolo*, etc.

85. Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine singular of the corresponding adjective. Adjectives in *-le* and *-re* drop their final *e* in forming the adverb. See 35, a.

Ex. : *Francò*, frank; *francamente*, frankly.

Felice, happy; *felicemente*, happily.

Piacevole, pleasant; *piacevolmente*, pleasantly.

a. "So" meaning "it" is translated *lo* : as *lo faccio*, "I do so"; *lo crède*, "he thinks so"; *lo dicono*, "they say so."

EXERCISE 19.

Agostino è un goloso di prima riga. Côme¹ vedéva déi confetti, úna ch'icca, délle frutta, subito se le pigliava e mangiava sénza permesso, anche se non érano súe. Infino i suòi compágnî di scuôla lo rimproverávano di quéstò viziáccio. La maêstra pensò di punire Agostino. Un giórno, quândo fu l' óra délla ricreazioné, tirò fuôri dâlla súa casséttâ de' confetti, e mettêndoli nel panière d' Agostino, gli disse²: — Quésti li porterái a cásâ álla túa sorellina. — Agostino a vedér que' confetti féce⁶ certi occhióni grôssi cóme quelli d' un bôve. Non istáva più in sè³ dâlla vôglia di mangiare que' confetti. Èra tanto goloso, che se avéva qualcôsa di suo non dáva nûlla a nessúno; èra tanto goloso, che avéva la sfacciatiaggine di mangiare le côse dégli áltrei; o figurátevi dûnque cóme si struggéva di⁴ mangiar que' confetti ch' érano nel suo panierino. Finita la refezioné, i bambini vánno⁵ nel giardino. Appéna Agostino vede che nella stânsa dov' érano i panierini non c' éra nessúno, sparísce dal giardino, e vía a pigliare i confetti. Ma non ha finito di buttár giù il primo, che¹ s'ente un amâro, un sapore così cattivo da non potér râggere; spûta e rispûta, ma l' amâro non se ne andâva.⁵ Èra curiôso vedér Agostino disperáto per quel saporáccio. E i compágnî chi da un úscio, chi da un altro, e chi dâlla finêstra che dáva sul giardino, stâvano a vedérlo, e a ridere di quésta cêlia che la maêstra avéva fatto⁶ a quel goloso. All'ora la maêstra gli disse²: — Védi, Agostino; ho fatto⁶ fâre quésti confetti piêni d' assêñzio appôsta per te; védi a che côsa pôrta l' ingordigia! Un altro bambino non ci sarêbbe rimâsto a⁷ quésta cêlia. — Agostino si accôrse⁸ che la signóra maêstra gli avéva fatta⁶ quésta cêlia per suo bêne, e che se non si correggéva diventâva lo zimbêllo di tútti.⁹

¹ When. ² Dire. ³ He was beside himself. ⁴ He was dying to. ⁵ Andâre, andârsene. ⁶ Fâre. ⁷ Wouldn't have been taken in by. ⁸ Accôrgersi. ⁹ See footnote (†) on p. 69.

EXERCISE 20.

It is related that in by-gone¹ times a parrot escaped from a villa. This parrot had learned to say all-the-time²: "Who's-there³? who's-there³?" Having-fled⁴ into a wood, it was flying from one tree to another without knowing where to go. A peasant, who by chance was hunting⁵ in that place, eyed the parrot, and having never seen any¹⁸ birds before⁶ of this sort, he was⁷ amazed at-it,⁸ and took⁹ all-possible¹⁰ care to aim straight with his gun, so-as-to shoot-it¹¹ and carry it to show off as a rare thing. But while the peasant was aiming, the parrot, seeing⁴ him, repeated his usual question: "Who's-there³? who's-there³?" The-peasant's-blood-froze-in-his-veins¹² at those words; and lowering⁴ his gun, and taking-his-hat-from-his-head¹³ he hastened to reply to him, dreadfully¹⁴ mortified: "Excuse-me,¹⁵ for-mercy's-sake,¹⁶ I took¹⁷ you for a bird!"

¹ Andati. ² Always. ³ Chi c'è. ⁴ Past participle. ⁵ A caccia. ⁶ Per l'indennità. ⁷ Rimase: see 54, f. ⁸ Ne. ⁹ Gave himself. ¹⁰ Ogni. ¹¹ Tirargli. ¹² To the peasant not remained blood in-him (addosso). ¹³ Levatosi di sopra il cappello. ¹⁴ Tutto. ¹⁵ La scusò. ¹⁶ For charity. ¹⁷ Had taken. ¹⁸ Omit.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

86. "One," "people," "we," "you," "they," used in an indefinite sense, are rendered in Italian by the reflexive construction with *si* (see 55).

Ex.: *Si cantano bene in Italia*, they sing well in Italy.

Si fa così, you do this way; *se ne parlano*, people speak of it.

Si fanno spesso queste cose, one often does these things.

87. "All" as a substantive is *tutto* (*tutti*, etc.): as *tacevano tutti*, "all were silent." The adjective "all," "the whole" is *tutto* followed by the definite article: as *tutta la terra*, "the whole earth"; *tutto il giorno*, "all day"; *tutte le romane son belle*, "all Roman ladies are beautiful."

88. "Any," when it really adds nothing to the sense, is omitted: as *non ha libri*, "he hasn't (any) books"; *voléte vino*, "do you want (any) wine?" When, however, this redundant "any" might be replaced by "any of the," it is translated by the partitive genitive (see 12, a): as *voléte del vino*, "do you want any (of the) wine?"

"Any" used substantively in the sense of "any of it," "any of them" is *ne* (see 47, 3): as *non ne ho*, "I haven't any"; *non ne ha più*, "he hasn't any more"; *ne avéte*, "have you any?"

"Any" used adjectively and meaning "any whatsoever" is *qualunque*; as *lo fa meglio di qualunque altra persona*, "he does it better than any other person."

89. "Some," when it adds nothing to the sense, is omitted or rendered by the partitive genitive: as *voléte bürro* or *voléte del bürro*, "will you have some butter?"

"Some" meaning "some of it," "some of them" is *ne*: as *ne ha*, "he has some."

Otherwise "some" is *alcuno* or *qualche*. *Qualche* is always singular (even when the meaning is plural), and is never used substantively. Ex.: *alcúne persóne* or *qualche persóna*, "some persons"; *alcúni lo dícono*, "some say so."

90. "Some . . . others," "the one . . . the other," "one . . . another" are translated by *chi . . . chi*, *altri . . . altri*, *l' uno . . . l' altro*, or *alcúni . . . alcúni*.

Alcúni used in this way is always plural. A verb whose subject is *chi* or *altri* (used in this sense) is always singular; *altri* is not used after prepositions. But *l' úno* and *l' áltro* can be used in any case or number.

Ex.: *Tútti, chi piú tosto, e chi méno, mortivano*, all died, some sooner, some later.

Altri cdde, dltrei függe, some fall, others flee.

Gli úni son budni, gli dltrei cattivi, some are good, others bad.

91. Following is a list of some other indefinite pronouns and adjectives:—

Anybody, <i>qualcúno, qualchedúno, chic-</i>	Neither, <i>non . . . l' úno né l' áltro, né</i>
<i>chessia</i> , pronouns.	<i>l' úno né l' áltro</i> , pron. or adj.
Any more, <i>piú, ne . . . piú</i> , pron.	No, <i>non . . . nessúno, non . . . alcúno,</i>
Anything, <i>qualchebsa</i> , pron.	<i>adj.</i>
Anything else, <i>áltro</i> , pron.	Nobody, <i>non . . . nessúno</i> , pron.
Both, <i>tútti e dñe, l' úno e l' áltro, am-</i>	No more, <i>non ne . . . piú, pron., non</i>
<i>bedue</i> , pron. or adj.	<i>. . . piú, adj.</i>
Certain, <i>cérto</i> , adj.	None, <i>non ne . . . , pron.</i>
Each, <i>ogni, ciascúno, ognúno</i> , adj.	Nothing, <i>non . . . niénte, non . . . nülla</i> ,
Either, <i>l' úno o l' áltro</i> , pron. or adj.	<i>pron.</i>
Every, <i>ogni, ciascúno, ognúno, ciasche-</i>	Nothing else, <i>non . . . piú niénte, non</i>
<i>dúno</i> , adj.	<i>. . . piú nülla</i> , pron.
Everybody, <i>tútti</i> (pl.), <i>ciaschedúno,</i>	Others, <i>altrui</i> (see 91, d), pron.
<i>ciascúno, ognúno</i> , pron.	Several, <i>parécchi</i> (fem. <i>parécchie</i>),
Everything, <i>tútto</i> , pron.	<i>pron. or adj.</i>
Few, a few, <i>pbchi</i> (pl.), pron. or adj.	Somebody, <i>qualchedúno, qualcúno</i> ,
However much, (or many), <i>per quanto</i>	<i>pron.</i>
<i>(-ti)</i> , adj.	Something, <i>qualchebsa</i> , pron.
Little, <i>pbco</i> , pron. or adj.	Such, <i>tdle</i> , adj.
Less, <i>méno</i> , pron. or adj.*	Such a, <i>un tdle</i> , adj. (but also pron.
Many, <i>molti</i> , pron. or adj.†	in Ital., meaning "so-and-so").
More, <i>piú</i> , pron. or adj.	Whatever, <i>qualúunque</i> (invariable),
Much, <i>moltó</i> , pron. or adj.	<i>adj.</i>

* "Less" = "smaller" is *piú piccolo*.

† "A great many" is *molissimi*.

a. The verb used with *nessuno*, *alcuno*, *niènte*, *nulla* (meaning "no," "nobody," "nothing") must be preceded by *non*, "not," unless this pronoun or adjective precedes the verb.

Ex. : *Non ho visto nessuno*, I have seen nobody.

Nessun popolo lo possiede, no people possesses it.

b. "Nothing" followed by an adjective is *niènte di*.

Ex. : *Non avete niènte di buono*, you have nothing good.

c. *Ciascuno*, *ciascheduno*, *ognuno*, *nessuno*, and *alcuno* when used adjectively are inflected like *uno* (see 14, 15).

d. *Altrui*, "another," "others," "our neighbor," is invariable, and is not used as subject of a verb: as *con altrui*, "with other people"; *chi ama altrui ama sè stesso*, "he who loves his neighbor loves himself." The prepositions *di* and *a* are sometimes omitted before it: as *la mòstro altrui*, "I point her out to others"; *la voglia altrui*, "the will of another."

EXERCISE 21.

Per mutare¹! Riccárdo dice² málé di qualcheduno. Che brútto vízio è mái quéllo! A sentir Riccárdo, tútti son ásini, tútti sóno cattivi; di buôni e di brávi non c' è che lúi. Ma oramái ognuno ha conosciúto di che pánni vêste,³ e nessuno gli créde più. Se fósse brávo e buôno, si guarderébbe dal dir málé di quéstó e di quéllo, ánche quándo ne avésse qualche ragióne. Figurátevi, dúnque, se può⁴ êssere buôno e brávo lúi che dice málé di tútti! Sôrte, ripêto, che nessuno gli créde più, e quándo si sênte dir málé di qualcheduno, e si sa⁵ che c' è Riccárdo di mèzzo,⁶ ognuno si affréttá a rispóndere: Se l' ha détto⁷ quel maldicênte di Riccárdo, non è véro nulla dicêrto.

¹ There he is at it again! ² *Dire.* ³ What sort of a fellow he is. ⁴ *Pò* *stare.* ⁵ *Sapere.* ⁶ At the bottom of it.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CONJUGATION.*

92. This list contains no compound verbs except those which differ in conjugation from their simple verbs and those for which no simple verb exists in Italian. With every verb its irregular forms are given: in the same line with the infinitive are the present participle (if it be needed to show the original form of the infinitive), the first person singular of the preterite indicative, the past participle, and the first person singular of the future indicative (if the future be contracted); immediately below are the present indicative, the imperative, and the present subjunctive, if these parts be peculiar. For *dare* and *stare* the whole preterite and the first person singular of the imperfect subjunctive are given also. *Essere* is irregular throughout. *All tenses not mentioned are regular.* Note the following rules:—

a. If the present participle is given, the following forms, unless expressly mentioned, are to be constructed from its stem: all present and preterite forms with accented endings, and the whole imperfect indicative and subjunctive. If the present participle is not given, these forms, unless they be mentioned, are to be constructed from the stem of the infinitive.

b. Preterites in *-ai*, *-éi*, *-ti*, and *-étti* (except *détti* and *stétti*) are regular throughout. In all other preterites the third person sin-

* Reference to these tables is facilitated by an Alphabetical List of Irregular and Defective Verbs (see page 101). Students are advised not to learn forms in parentheses nor any verbs or forms marked *rare* or *poetical*.

gular can be formed from the first person by changing final *i* to *e*, and the third person plural by adding *-ro* to the third person singular.

c. If the future is not given, it is to be constructed from the infinitive. The conditional always has the same stem as the future.

d. The imperative, when not given, is like the corresponding forms of the present indicative.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. *Andáre, go, andái, andáto ; andrò (anderò).*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vádo or vò, vái, va,	andiámo, andáte, vánno.	Váda, váda, váda,
	Va', andiámo, andáte.	andiámo, andiáte, vádano.

2. *Fáre, do, facêndo, féci,* fáttó ; farò. See 65.*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Fáccio or fò, fái,† fa,†	facciámo, fáte, fáanno.	Fáccia, fáccia, fáccia,
	Fa', facciámo, fáte.	facciámo, facciáte, fácciano.

3. *Dáre, give, diêdi or dêtti, dáto ; darò. Imp. subj. déssi.*

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dò, dái, dá, diámo, dáte, dáanno.	Diêdi or dêtti, dêsti, diêde or dêtte,‡ démmo, dêste, diêdero or dêttero.‡	Da', diámo, dáte.	Día, día, día, diámo, diáte, diano or dieno.

* In poetry we sometimes find a preterite *féi, fêsti, fê or fêo, fêmmo, fêste, fêrono or fêrno*; and an imp. ind. *fêa*, etc.

† Also *fâci, fâce*.

‡ Also *did, sing.; diêr or diêro or diêrono, pl.*

4. Stáre (**67, a**), *stand*, stétti, státo ; starò. *Imp. subj.* stéssi.

PRES. IND.	PRET. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Stô,	Stétti,		Stia,
stái,	stésti,	Sta',	stia,
sta,	stétte,		stia,
stiámo,	stémmo,	stiámo,	stiámo,
státe,	stéste,	státe.	státe,
stánno.	stéttoro.		stiano or stieno.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

5. Avére, *have*, ébbi, avúto ; avrò. *See 53, b.**

6. Sapére, *know*, séppi, sapúto ; saprò.

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sô, sappiámo,	Sáppi,	Sáppia, sappiámo,
sái, sapéte,	sappiámo,	sáppia, sappiáte,
sa, sánno.	sappiáte.	sáppia, sáppiano.

7. Cadére, *fall*, cáddi, cadúto ; cadrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Cádo (cággio), cadiámo (caggiámo),	Cáda (cággia), cadiámo (caggiámo),
cádi, cadéte,	cáda (cággia), cadiáte (caggiáte),
cáde, cádono (cággiorno).	cáda (cággia), cádano (cággiiano).

8. Dovére, *owe*, dovéi (dovétti), dovúto ; dovrò. *Imperative lacking.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Dêvo (dêbbo or dêggio),	Dêbba (dêva or dêggia),
dêvi (dêbbi),	dêbba (dêva or dêggia),
dêve (dêbbe),	dêbba (dêva or dêggia),
dobbiámo (deggíamo),	dobbiámo,
dovéte,	dobbiáte,
dêvono (dêbbono or dêggiono).†	dêbbano (dêvano or dêggiano).

* In poetry we find: *dggio*, *dbbo*, or *dio* for *ho* ; *dve* for *ha* ; *dggia* or *dia* for *dbbia* ; *ei* for *ébbi* ; a future *ard*, etc., or *averd*, etc., and similar forms in the conditional.

† Also *déo*, *dëi*, *dëe*, *dovémo*, *dovéte*, *dëono* or *dënno*.

9. *Sédére, sit, sedéi or sedétti, sedúto.*

PRES. IND.

Siédo or sêggo,	sedíamo (seggíamo),	Siéda or sêgga,	sedíamo (seggíamo),
siédi,	sedéte,	siéda or sêgga,	sedíáte,
siéde,	siédono or sêggono.	siéda or sêgga,	siédanó or sêggano.

PRES. SUBJ.

10. *Vedére, see, vídi, vedúto or vísto; vedrò. Provvedére has a future provvederò; prevedére has prevederò or prevedrò. All other compounds are like vedére.*

PRES. IND.

Védo (véggo or véggio),	
védi,	
véde,	
vedíamo (veggíamo),	
vedéte,	
védono (véggono or véggiono).	

PRES. SUBJ.

Véda (végga or véggia),	
véda (végga or véggia),	
véda (végga or véggia),	
vedíamo (veggíamo),	
vediáte (veggíáte),	
védanó (véggano or véggiano).	

11. *Giacére, lie, giacqui, giaciúto.*

PRES. IND.

Giáccio,	giacciámo,
giáci,	giacéte,
giáce,	giácciono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Giáccia,	giacciámo,
giáccia,	giacciáte,
giáccia,	giácciano.

12. *Piacére, please: like giacére (11).*13. *Tacére, be silent: like giacére (11).*14. *Solére, be wont, sólito. No pret., fut., cond., nor imperative.*

PRES. IND.

Sôglio,	sogliámo,
suôli,	soléte,
suôle,	sôgliono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Sôglia,	sogliámo,
sôglia,	sogliáte,
sôglia,	sôgliano.

15. *Dolére, grieve, dôlsi, dolúto; dorrò.*

PRES. IND.

Dôlgo (dôglio),	dogliámo,*
duôli,	doléte,
duôle,	dôlgono (dôgliono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Dôlga (dôglia),	dogliámo,*
dôlga (dôglia),	dolgiáte,
dôlga (dôglia),	dôlgano (dôgliano).

* Also *dolghiámo*.

16. Rimanére, *remain*, rimási, rimásto or rimásò ; rimarrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Rimango,	rimaniámo,*	Rimanga,	rimaniámo,*
rimáni,	rimanéte,	rimánga,	rimaniáte,
rimáne,	rimángono.	rimánga,	rimángano.

17. Tenére, *hold*, ténni, tenúto ; terrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Têngo,	teniámo,*	Tênga,	teniámo,*
tiêni,	tenéte,	tênga,	teniáte,
tiêne,	têngono.	tênga,	têngano.

18. Valére, *be worth*, válsi, valúto or válso ; varrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Vâlgo (vâglia),	vagliámo,*	Vâlga (vâglia),	vagliámo,*
vâli,	vâléte,	vâlga (vâglia),	vagliáte,
vâle,	vâlgono (vâgliono).	vâlga (vâglia),	vâlgano (vâgliano).

19. Volére, *wish*, vâlli,† volúto ; vorrò.

PRES. IND.		IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vôglia,	vogliámo,	Vôgli,	Vôglia,
vuôi,‡	voléte,	vogliámo,	vôglia,
vuôle,	vôgliono.	vogliáte.	vôglia,

20. Parére, *seem*, párví, parúto or pársò ; parrò.

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Pâio,	paiámo or pariámo,	Pâia,	paiámo or pariámo,
pâri,	paréte,	pâia,	paiáte,
pâre,	pâiono.	pâia,	pâiano.

21. Potére, *be able*, potéi, potúto ; potrò.§ *No imperative.*

PRES. IND.		PRES. SUBJ.	
Pôsso,	possiámo,	Pôssa,	possiámo,
puôi,	potéte,	pôssa,	possiáte,
puôd,	pôssono.	pôssa,	pôssano.

* Also *rimanghidmo*; *tenghidmo*; *valghidmo*.† Also *vâlli*.‡ Also *vuôgli* or *vuôli*.§ In poetry we find a conditional *poria*.|| Also *pôste*; *pônno*.

22. Persuadere, *persuade*, persuasi, persuaso. *Pres.* persuádo, etc.
 23. Calere, *matter*, cálse, caltúo. *Impersonal.* *No fut., cond., nor imperative.* *Not modern.*

PRES. IND.

Cále.

PRES. SUBJ.

Cáglia.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

e. All irregular verbs of the third conjugation are accented, in the singular and third person plural of the present indicative and subjunctive, on the same syllable as in the infinitive.

f. Verbs in *-cere* and *-gere* insert no *i* between the *c* or *g* and the *o* or *a* of the present indicative and subjunctive endings, except in the first person plural of both moods and the second person plural of the subjunctive.

g. See chapter on Pronunciation, 4, 8, d.

PRESENT REGULAR.

24. Accendere, *light*, accési, accéso.
 25. Affliggere, *afflict*, afflissi, afflítto.
 26. Álgere, *be cold*, álsi. *Defective.* *Rare.*
 27. Allúdere, *allude*, állúsi (alludéi), allúso.
 28. Árdere, *burn*, ársi, árso.
 29. Arrógere, *add*, arrósi, arróso or arróto. *Defective.* *Rare.*
 30. Assídere, *besiege*, assísi, assíso. *Rare.*
 31. Assólvere, *absolve*, assolvéti or assolvéi or assólsi, assólto or assolúto. *So* risólvere (*determine*); *for* sólvere, dissólvere, *and* risólvere (*dissolve*), *see* 107.
 32. Assórbere, *absorb*, assórsi (*not in use*), assórto. *Rare.*
 33. Avéllere, *uproot*, avúlse, avúlso. *Defective.* *Rare.*
 34. Chiúdere, *shut*, chiúsi, chiúso. *So* all verbs in *-chiúdere* or *-clúdere*. See, however, 4, 8, d.
 35. Cólere, *revere*, cólto or cútlo. *Defective.* *Rare.*
 36. Connétttere, *connect*, connéssi (connéttéi), connéssso (connéttúo). *Rare.*
 37. Conóscere, *know*, conóbbi, conosciúto.
 38. Conquídere, *conquer*, conquísi, conquíso. *Rare.*

39. *Consúmere, consume, consúnsi, consúnto. Rare. Presúmere has also presuméi.*

40. *Contúndere, bruise, contúsi, contúso.*

41. *Córrere, run, córsi, córso.*

42. *Créscere, grow, crébbi, cresciúto.*

43. *Cuórcere, cook, cocéndo, còssi, còtto.*

44. *Decidere, decide, decisí, decisó.*

45. *Diféndere, defend, difési (difendéi), diféso.*

46. *Dirígere, direct, diréssi, diréttó.*

47. *Discúttere, discuss, discússi (discutéi), discússó.*

48. *Distínguere, distinguish, distínsi, distínto.*

49. *Divídere, divide, divisi, diviso.*

50. *Elídere, elide, elísi (elidéi), eliso.*

51. *Elúdere, elude, elúsi (eludéi or eludétti), elúso.*

52. *Êrgere, erect, érsi, érto. Rare.*

53. *Esígere, exact, esigéi (esigétti), esátto.*

54. *Esistere, exist, esistéi (esistétti), esistíto.*

55. *Espéllere, expel, espúlsi, espúlso. Rare.*

56. *Esplóndere, explode, esplósi, esplóso.*

57. *Esprímere, express, espréssi, espréssó. So all other verbs in -primere. Prémere and its compounds are regular.*

58. *Féndere, split, fendéi (fendétti or fèssi), fendúto or fèssó.*

59. *Figgere (figere), fix, fissi, fitto.*

60. *Fingere, feign, flíssi, fíntto.*

61. *Fóndere, melt, fúsi (fondéi), fúso (fondúto).*

62. *Frágere, break, fránsi, fránto.*

63. *Fríggere, fry, fríssi, frítto.*

64. *Genuflétttere, kneel, genufléssi, genufléssó. Rare.*

65. *Intríldere, dilute, intríssi, intríso.*

66. *Intrúdere, intrude, intrúsi, intrúso.*

67. *Invádere, invade, invási, inváso.*

68. *Lédere, offend, lési (not in use), léso. Rare.*

69. *Léggere, read, léssi, létto.*

70. *Lícere or léccere, be lawful, lécito or lícito. Impersonal. Defective. Poetical.*

71. *Lúdere, play, lúsi, lúso. Rare.*

72. *Mérgere, plunge, mérssi, mérso. Rare.*

73. *Métttere, put, méssi or mísi, méssó.*

74. Môlcere, *soothe*, múlse. *Defective. Rare.*

75. Môrdere, *bite*, môrsi, môrso.

76. Muôvere, *move*, movêndo, môssi, môsso.

77. Násdere, *be born*, nácqui, náto.

78. Nascondere, *hide*, nascósi, nascósto.

79. Negligere (*see* 5, *Gli*), *neglect*, neglêssi, neglêtto.

80. Offêndere, *offend*, offési, offeso.

81. Ostêndere, *show*. *Defective. Rare.*

82. Percipere, *perceive*, percéttö. *Defective. Rare.*

83. Pêrdere, *lose*, perdéi or perdêtti or pêrsi, perdúto or pêrso.

84. Piôvere, *rain*, piôvve (piovè), piovúto. *Impersonal.*

85. Pôrgere, *present*, pôrsi, pôrto.

86. Prediligere, *prefer*, predilêssi, predilêtto.

87. Prêndere, *take*, prési, préso.

88. Protêggere, *protect*, protêssi, protêtto.

89. Rádere, *shave*, rási (radéi), ráso.

90. Redimere, *redeem*, redênsi (rediméi), redênto.

91. Rêggere, *support*, rêssi, rêtto.

92. Rêndere, *render*, rési (rendéi or rendêtti), résó (rendúto).

93. Ridere, *laugh*, risi, ríso.

94. Riflêtttere, *reflect*, riflêttei or riflêssi, riflettúto or riflêssso. *Riflêtttere, "to reflect light," is generally irregular; riflêtttere, "to meditate," is usually regular.*

95. Rífûlgere, *shine*, rifûlsi. *Past part. lacking. Poetical.*

96. Riltûcere, *shine*, riltûssi or rilucéi. *Past part. lacking.*

97. Rispôndere, *answer*, rispósi, rispôsto.

98. Rôdere, *gnaw*, rósi, róso.

99. Rómpere, *break*, rúppi, rótto.

100. Scéndere, *descend*, scési, scéso.

101. Scîndere, *sever*, scîndéi or scîssi, scîsso.

102. Sciôlvare, *breakfast*, sciôlsi or sciolvêtti, sciôlto. *Rare.*

103. Scôrgere, *perceive*, scôrsi, scôrto.

104. Scrîvere, *write*, scrîssi, scritto.

105. Scuôtere, *shake*, scotêndo, scôssi, scôsso.

106. Soffôlcere, *support*, soffólse, soffólto. *Defective. Rare.*

107. Sôlvare, *undo*, solvéi (solvêtti), solúto. *Poetical. So dissolvare; for assôlvare and risôlvare (determine), see 31.*

108. Sôrgere, *rise*, sórsi, sórto.

109. *Sospêndere, suspend, suspesi, sospeso.* *So appêndere, impêndere; pêndere is reg., dipêndere either reg. or irreg.*

110. *Spândere, spill, spandei or spandetti, spanto.*

111. *Spârgere, scatter, sparsi, spárso or spárto.*

112. *Spêndere, spend, spési, spéso.*

113. *Spérgere, disperse, spérsi, spérso.* *Rare.*

114. *Spôrgere, project, spôrsi, spôrto.*

115. *Strúggere, melt, strússi, strútto.*

116. *Succêdere, happen, successi or succedéi, sucesso or succéduto.*
So concêdere, which has also concedétti; cêdere and its other compounds are generally regular.

117. *Súggere, suck, suggéi or süssi.* *Past part. lacking.* *Rare.*

118. *Têndere (transitive), extend, tési, téso.* *The intrans. verb is reg., but has no past participle.*

119. *Têrgere, wipe, térsi or tergéi, térsó.* *Rare.*

120. *Tôrcere, twist, tòrsi, tòrto.*

121. *Uccidere, kill, uccisi, ucciso.*

122. *Vîncere, conquer, vînsi, vînto.*

123. *Vivere, live, vîssi, vissuto or vivuto; viverò or vivrò.*

124. *Vôlgere, turn, vòlsi, vòlto.*

125. *Vôlvere, turn, vòlsi, vòlto.* *Rare.* *Devôlvere has a past part. devoluto.*

PRESENT IRREGULAR.

126. *Êssere, be, fui, státo; sard.* *See 58, a.**

127. *Bére or bévere, drink, bevêndo, bêvvi (bevêtti or bevéi), bevuto (beúto); berò or beverò.*

PRES. IND.

Bévo or béo, beviámo or beiámo,
bévi or béis, bevéte or beéte,
béve or bée, bévono or béono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Béva or bêa, beviámo or beiámo,
bêva or bêa, beviáte or beiáte,
bêva or bêa, bévano or béano.

* In the imperfect indicative éramo is often used for eravamo. We find in poetry: sêle for siêle; ênno or en for sôno (third plur.); sie for sia; erâmo, erâle for eravamo, eravâle; u for o in the preterite and imperfect subjunctive; fôro for fûrônô; fia, fiano or fiêno, for sârâ, sardnno; fôra, fôrano for sarêi, sarêbbe, sarêbbero; sêndo for essêndo; sûto, essûto, or issûto for stdto.

128. *Chiêdere, ask, chiêsi (chiési or chiedéi), chiêsto.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Chiêdo (chiêggo),*	Chiêda (chiêgga),*
chiêdi,	chiêda (chiêgga),
chiêde,	chiêda (chiêgga),
chiediámo,	chiediámo,
chiedéte,	chiediáte,
chiêdono (chiêggono).*	chiêdano (chiêggano).*

129. *Condúrre, conduct, conducêndo, condússi, condótto ; condurò.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Condíco, conduciámo,	Condíca, conduciámo,
condíci, conducéte,	condíca, conduciáte,
condíce, condícono.	condíca, condícano.

130. *Nuôcere, harm, nocêndo, nôcqui, nociáto.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Nuôco or nôccio, nociámo,	Nuôca or nôccia, nociámo,
nuôci, nocéte,	nuôca or nôccia, nociáte,
nuôce, nuôcono or nôcciono.	nuôca or nôccia, nuôcano or nôcciano.

131. *Pórre, put, ponêndo, pósi, pósto ; porrò.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Póngo, poniámo (ponghiámo),	Póngga, poniámo (ponghiámo),
póni, ponéte,	póngga, poniáte,
póne, póngono.	póngga, póngano.

132. *Trárré (träere), drag, traêndo, trássi, trátto ; trarrò.*

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Trággo, traiámo or traggiámo,†	Trágga, traiámo or traggiámo,†
trái (träggi), traéte,	trágga, traiáte,
tráe (trägge), trággono.	trágga, trágano.

133. *Vêllere (vêrre), tear up, vêlsi, vêlto ; vellerò (verrò or velgerò).*
*Vêllere, which is rare, has not all the forms given here ; but its compound, svêllere, has them all.** Also *chiêggio, chiêggono, chiêggia, chiêggano.*† Also *traggiámo.*

PRES. IND.

Vêllo *or* vêlgo, velliámo (velgiámo),
vêlli (vêlgi), velléte,
vêlle (vêlge), vêllono *or* vêlgono.

PRES. SUBJ.

Vêlla *or* vêlga, velliámo (velgiámo),
vêlla *or* vêlga, velliáte (velgiáte),
vêlla *or* vêlga, vêllano *or* vêlgano.

134. Côgliere (côrre), *gather*, côlsci, côlto; coglierò *or* corrò.

PRES. IND.

Côlgo (côglia), cogliámo (colghiámo),
côgli, cogliéte,
côglie, côlgono (côgliono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Côlga (côglia), cogliámo (colghiámo),
côlga (côglia), cogliáte,
côlga (côglia), côlgano (côgliano).

135. Scégliere (scérre), *choose*: like côgliere (134).136. Sciôgliere (sciôrre), *untie*: like côgliere (134).137. Tôgliere (tôrre), *take*: like côgliere (134).138. Giúngere (giúgnere), *to arrive*, giúnsi, giúnto; giungerò (giugnerò).

PRES. IND.

Giângo (giágno),
giângi (giágni),
giânge (giágne),
giungiámo (giugniámo),
giungéte (giugnéte),
giângono (giágmono).

PRES. SUBJ.

Giânga (giágna),
giânga (giágna),
giânga (giágna),
giungiámo (giugniámo),
giungiáte (giugniáte),
giângano (giágmono).

139. Cingere (cignere), *gird*: like giúngere (138).140. Mûgnere (múngere), *milk*: like giúngere (138).141. Piângere (piágner), *weep*: like giúngere (138).142. Píngere (pígnere), *paint*: like giúngere (138).143. Púngere (púgnere), *prick*: like giúngere (138).144. Spêgnere (spêngere), *extinguish*: like giúngere (138), *except that the forms with gn are as common as those with ng.*145. Spíngere (spígnere), *push*: like giúngere (138).146. Stríngere (strígnere), *bind*: like giúngere (138), *except that the p.p. is stréutto or strínto. Costríngere has only costréutto.*147. Tíngere (tígnere), *dye*: like giúngere (138).148. Úngere (úgnere), *anoint*: like giúngere (138).

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PRESENT REGULAR.

149. Apríre, *open*, aprí *or* apérsi, apérto. *Pres.* ápro, *etc.*

150. Copríre (*cuopríre*), *cover*, coprí *or* copérsi, copérto. *Pres.* cōpro (*cuðpro*), *etc.*

151. Offríre (*offeríre*), *offer*, offrī *(offerii)* *or* offérsi, offértō. *Pres.* offro (*offerisco*), *etc.*

152. Soffríre, *suffer*: *like offríre* (151).

153. Convertíre, *convert*, convertī *or* convérsi, convertito *or* convérso. *Pres.* convérto *or* convertisco, *etc.* *All other verbs in -vertire are reg.*

154. Costruíre (*construire*), *construct*, co(n)strússi *or* co(n)struli, co(n)strúito *or* co(n)strúttō. *Pres.* co(n)struisco, *etc.*

155. Digeríre, *digest*, digerí *or* digerítō (*digésto*). *Pres.* digerisco, *etc.*

156. Esauríre, *exhaust*, esaurí, esaurítō *or* esáusto. *Pres.* esau-risco, *etc.*

157. Seppellíre *or* sepellíre, *bury*, sep(p)elli, seppellítō *or* sepólto. *Pres.* sep(p)ellisco, *etc.*

PRESENT IRREGULAR.

158. Cucíre, *sew*, cucí, cucítō. *Pres.* cúcio *or* cucisco. *This verb inserts i before o and a, but not before e and i.*

159. Sdrucíre *or* sdruscíre, *rip*: *like cucíre* (158).

160. Empíre *or* émpiere, *fill*, empiéndo, empíi, empítō. *All but the present from the stem of empíre.* *So compíre or cómpiere, which has also a past part.* compíuto.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Émpio (<i>empíscō</i>), empiámo,	Émpia, empiámo,
émpi (<i>empíscī</i>), empíte,	émpia, empiáte,
émpie (<i>empíscē</i>), émpiono (<i>empíscōno</i>).	émpia, émpiano.

161. Moríre, *die*, morí, mórto; morrò *or* morirò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Muðio (<i>muðro</i>), moriámo <i>or</i> muoiámo, muðri <i>or</i> muði, moríte, muðre,	Muðia (<i>muðra</i>), moriámo <i>or</i> muoiámo, muðia (<i>muðra</i>), muoiáte, muðia (<i>muðra</i>), muðiano (<i>muðrano</i>).*

* In all forms where *uo* occurs, it may be replaced by *o*.

162. Seguire, *follow*, segui, seguito. *Pres.* sêguo, etc. *The verb is generally regular; but the è may be changed to ié in all forms where it is accented.* Proseguire has -sêguo or -seguisco.

163. Sparire, *disappear*, sparì or spárvi, sparito. *Pres. (regular)* sparisco, etc. Apparire has appárvi or -si or -li, apparito or appárso; comparire has compárvi or -si or -li, compárso; otherwise they are like sparire, but they have in the present the additional forms: -páio, -páre, -páiono; -páia, -páiano.

164. Dire, *say*, dicêndo, díssi, détto; dirò. *See 65.*

PRES. IND.	IMPER.	PRES. SUBJ.
Díco,	diciámo,	Di',
díci,	díte,	diciámo,
dice,	dícono.	dite.

165. Salire, *ascend*, salì or sálsi, salito.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Sálgo (salisco), saliámo or sagliámo,*	Sálga (salísca), saliámo or sagliámo,*
sáli (salísci), salíte,	sálga (salísca), sagliáte,
sále (salísce), sálgono (salíscono).	sálga (salísca), sálgano (salíscano).

166. Venire, *come*, venni, venuto; verrò.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Vêngo (vêgno), veniámo,*	Vênga (vêgna), veniámo,*
viêni,	vênte,
viêne,	vêngono (vêgnono).

167. Udire, *hear*, udìi, udito; udirò (udrò).

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Ôdo,	udiámo,
ôdi,	udite,
ôde,	ôdono.

168. Uscire (escire), *go out*, uscli, uscito.

PRES. IND.	PRES. SUBJ.
Êsco,	usciámo,
êsci,	uscíte,
êsce,	êsceno.

169. Orire, *be born*, ôrto. *Defective. Rare.*

* Also salghidmo; venghidmo.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

93. Every irregular verb in this list is followed by a number referring to the table of Irregular Verbs arranged according to Conjugation. Obsolete defective verbs that present no irregularity have not been mentioned.

a. Compound verbs have, in general, been excluded from this list, unless they differ in conjugation from the simple verbs from which they come (see 67, *a*). The commonest prefixes are: *a-* (corresponding in meaning to the preposition *a*) ; *as-* (= Latin *abs-*) ; *co-, com-, con-, cor-* (= prep. *con*) ; *contra-* (= prep. *contra*) ; *de-, di-* (= Lat. *de-*) ; *dis-* (= Lat. *dis-*) ; *e-, es-* (= Lat. *ex*) ; *i-, im-, in-, ir-* (= prep. *in*) ; *o-* (= Lat. *ob*) ; *per-* (= prep. *per*) ; *pre-* (= Lat. *prae-*) ; *pro-* (= Lat. *pro*) ; *r-, re-, ri-* (= Lat. *re-*) ; *s-* (= Lat. *ex-* or *dis-*) ; *so-, sos-, su-* (= Lat. *sub*) ; *sopra-, sopr-, sor-* (= prep. *sópra*) ; *sott-, sotto-* (= prep. *sótto*) ; *stra-* (= Lat. *extra*) ; *tra-* (= prep. *tra*). After several of these prefixes the initial consonant of the simple verb is generally found doubled: *a + cadére = accadére*. *S-* is sometimes combined with *con-, r-* with *a-* or *in-*: *scoscéndere, raccolgieri, rincorrere*.

Accadére, see cadére, 7.

Accéndere, 24.

Acclúdere, see chiúdere, 34.

Accòrgere, see scòrgere, 103.

Acquisíre has only acquisítio.

Addúrre, see condúrre, 129.

Affíggere, 25.

Álgere, 26.

Alládere, 27.

Ancídere, see uccídere, 121.

Andáre, 1.

Annétttere, see connétttere, 36.

Antepórrre, see pórrre, 131.

*Antivedére, p.p. only antivedúto,
otherwise like vedére, 10.*

Apparíre, see sparíre, 163.

Appartenére, see tenére, 17.

Appéndere, see sospéndere, 109.

Apríre, 149.

Ardere, 28.

Arrògere, 29.
 Ascéndere, *see* scéndere, 100.
 Asciòlvere, *see* sciòlvere, 102.
 Ascòndere, *see* nascòndere, 78.
 Aspèrgere, *see* spèrgere, 113.
 Assalire, *see* salire, 165.
 Assidere, 30.
 Assistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Assòlvere, 31.
 Assòrbere, 32.
 Assòmire, *see* consòmire, 39.
 Avéllere, 33.
 Avére, 5.
 Bére, 127.
 Bévere, *see* bére, 127.
 Cadére, 7.
 Calére, 23.
 Cédere, *generally* *reg.*, *sometimes* *has* *pret.* cèssi, *p.p.* cesso.
 Chièdere, 128.
 Chiádere, 34.
 Cignere, *see* cingere, 139.
 Cingere, 139.
 Circoncídere, *see* decidere, 44.
 Cògliere, 134.
 Coincídere, *reg. verb*, *has no p.p.*
 Còlere, 35.
 Collùdere, *see* lùdere, 71.
 Comparire, *see* sparfre, 163.
 Compètere, *reg. verb*, *has no p.p.*
 Còmpiere, *see* empire, 160.
 Comprìre, *see* empire, 160.
 Comprímere, *see* esprimere, 57.
 Concèdere, *see* succèdere, 116.
 Conclùdere, *see* chiàdere, 34.
 Concùtere, *see* discùtere, 47.
 Condùrre, 129.
 Connètttere, 36.
 Conòscere, 37.
 Conquídere, 38.
 Consistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Constáre *is reg.*
 Construìre, *see* costruìre, 154.
 Consòmire, 39.
 Contèndere, *see* tèndere, 118.
 Contrastáre *is reg.*
 Controvértere, *see* Vértere.
 Contùndere, 40.
 Convèrgere, *reg. verb*, *has no p.p.*
 Convertire, 153.
 Coprìre, 150.
 Còrre, *see* cògliere, 134.
 Còrrere, 41.
 Corrispòndere, *see* rispòndere, 97.
 Cospàrgere, *see* spàrgere, 111.
 Cospèrgere, *see* spèrgere, 113.
 Costruìre, 154.
 Crèscere, 42.
 Cucìre, 158.
 Cuòcere, 43.
 Cuoprìre, *see* coprìre, 150.
 Dáre, 3.
 Decidere, 44.
 Dedùrre, *see* condùrre, 129.
 Delinquere, *reg. verb*, *has no p.p.*, *and* *its pret.*, delinquètti, *is rare*.
 Deprimere, *see* esprimere, 57.
 Desistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Devòlvere, *see* vòlvere, 125.
 Difendere, 45.
 Digerìre, 155.
 Dipendere, *see* sospèndere, 109.
 Dìre, 164.
 Dirigere, 46.
 Dirímere, *reg. verb*, *has no p.p.*
 Discòndere, *see* scéndere, 100.
 Discùtere, 47.
 Dispèrgere, *see* spèrgere, 113.
 Dissòlvere, *see* sòlvere, 107.
 Dissuadére, *see* persuadére, 22.

Distáre, *reg. in pres. of all moods, no pres. p., otherwise like stáre*, 4.

Distinguere, 48.

Distrággere, *see strággere*, 115.

Divedére, *has nothing but infin.*

Divérgere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Divídere, 49.

Dolére, 15.

Dovére, 8.

Eléggere, *see lèggere*, 69.

Elídere, 50.

Eládere, 51.

Émpiere, *see empíre*, 160.

Empíre, 160.

Érgere, 52.

Erígere, *see dirígere*, 46.

Esauríre, 156.

Escíre, *see uscíre*, 168.

Esclídere, *see chíldere*, 34.

Esígere, 53.

Esimere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Esistere, 54.

Espéllere, 55.

Espládere, 56.

Esprímere, 57.

Êssere, 126.

Estínguere, *see distínguere*, 48.

Evádere, *see invádere*, 67.

Fáre, 2.

Féndere, 58.

Férvore, *reg. verb, has no p.p., and is rare except in the third pers. of the pres. and imp. ind.*

Fígere, *see figgere*, 59.

Fíggere, 59.

Fíngere, 60.

Fóndere, 61.

Frángere, 62.

Friggere, 63.

Genufléttore, 64.

Giacére, 11.

Gíre, *defect. : pres. giámo, gíte; imp. gíva or gíá, etc.; imper. giámo, gíte; pres. subj. giámo, giáte; no pres. p.; rest reg.*

Giágneré, *see giúngere*, 138.

Giúngere, 138.

Illádere, *see lídere*, 71.

Impéllere, *see espéllere*, 55.

Impéndere, *see sospéndere*, 109.

Imprímere, *see esprímere*, 57.

Incídere, *see deckdere*, 44.

Inclídere, *see chíldere*, 34.

Incíttere, *see discíttere*, 47.

Indúrre, *see condúrre*, 129.

Insistere, *see esistere*, 54.

Instáre *is reg.*

Instruíre, *see construíre*, 154.

Inténdere, *see têndere*, 118.

Intercédere, *see succédere*, 116.

Intridere, 65.

Introdúrre, *see condúrre*, 129.

Intrádere, 66.

Invádere, 67.

Invalére, *p.p. only inválsó, otherwise like valére*, 18.

Íre, *defect. : pres. íte; imp. íva, etc.; pret. ísti, íste, íro; fut. írémo, íréte, íránnó; imper. íte; imp. subj. ísse, íste, íssero; p.p. íto.*

Istruíre, *see costruíre*, 154.

Lécere, *see lícere*, 70.

Lédere, 68.

Léggere, 69.

Lícere, 70.

Lúcere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Lídere, 71.

Mantenére, *see tenére*, 17.

Mérgere, 72.

Méttere, 73.

Môlcere, 74.
 Môndere, 75.
 Modere, 161.
 Mûgnere, 140.
 Mûngere, *see* mûgnere, 140.
 Muôvere, 76.
 Nâscere, 77.
 Nascondere, 78.
 Negligere, 79.
 Nuôcere, 130.
 Offendere, 80.
 Offerire, *see* offirre, 151.
 Offirre, 151.
 Opprimere, *see* esprimere, 57.
 Orfere, 169.
 Ostâre *is reg.*
 Ostendere, 81.
 Parére, 20.
 Percipere, 82.
 Percuôtere, *see* scuôtere, 105.
 Pêrdere, 83.
 Permanére, *see* rimanére, 16.
 Persistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Persuadere, 22.
 Piacere, 12.
 Piagnere, *see* piângere, 141.
 Piângere, 141.
 Pignere, *see* pingere, 142.
 Piagere, 142.
 Piôvere, 84.
 Pôrgere, 85.
 Pôrre, 131.
 Pospôrre, *see* pôrre, 131.
 Possedere, *see* sedere, 9.
 Potere, 21.
 Precidere, *see* decidere, 44.
 Preclidere, *see* chiidere, 34.
 Prediligere, 86.
 Prêmere *is reg.*
 Prêndere, 87.

Prestare *is reg.*
 Presâmere, *see* consâmere, 39.
 Prevedere, *see* vedere, 10.
 Produrre, *see* condurre, 129.
 Protégere, 88.
 Provvedere, *fat.* and *cond.* uncontracted, otherwise like vedere, 10.
 Prûdere, *reg. verb, has no p.p., and is used only in the third pers.*
 Pûgnere, *see* pángere, 143.
 Pûngere, 143.
 Raccogliere, *see* cogliere, 134.
 Râdere, 89.
 Raggiungere, *see* giungere, 138.
 Recidere, *see* decidere, 44.
 Redimere, 90.
 Rêggere, 91.
 Rêndere, 92.
 Repellere, *see* espellere, 55.
 Reprimere, *see* esprimere, 57.
 Resistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Restâre *is reg.*
 Ridere, 93.
 Ridurre, *see* condurre, 129.
 Riffettare, 94.
 Riffulgere, 95.
 Rilâcere, 96.
 Rimanere, 16.
 Risôlvere (*dissolve*), *see* solvere, 107.
 Risôlvere (*determine*), *see* asolvere, 31.
 Rispôndere, 97.
 Ristâre, *see* stâre, 4.
 Risumere, *see* consâmere, 39.
 Rôdere, 98.
 Rômpere, 99.
 Salire, 165.
 Sapere, 6.
 Scégliere, 135.
 Scéndere, 100.
 Scérre, *see* sciégliere, 135.

Scindere, 101
 Sciōgliere, 136.
 Sciōlvere, 102.
 Sciōrrre, *see* sciōgliere, 136.
 Scommetttere, *see* méttere, 73.
 Scoprisre, *see* coprisre, 150.
 Scōrgere, 103.
 Scrivere, 104.
 Scuōtere, 105.
 Sdrucirre, 159.
 Sdruscire, *see* sdrucirre, 159.
 Sedére, 9.
 Sedfirre, *see* condfirre, 129.
 Seguire, 162.
 Sepellire, *see* seppellire, 157.
 Seppellire, 157.
 Sofferire, *see* soffrire, 152.
 Soffōlcere, 106.
 Soffrire, 152.
 Solére, 14.
 Sōlvere, 107.
 Soprímere, *see* esprímere, 57.
 Soprástare, *see* stáre, 4.
 Sórgere, 108.
 Sospéndere, 109.
 Sostáre *is reg.*
 Sottostáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Sovrastáre, *see* stáre, 4.
 Spándere, 110.
 Spárgere, 111.
 Sparire, 163.
 Spégnere, 144.
 Spéndere, 112.
 Spéngere, *see* spégnere, 144.
 Spérgere, 113.
 Spignere, *see* spingere, 145.
 Spingere, 145.
 Spōrgere, 114.
 Stáre, 4.
 Stridere, *reg. verb, has no p.p.*

Strignere, *see* stringere, 146.
 Stringere, 146.
 Strággere, 115.
 Subíre *is reg.: pres.* subisco.
 Succédere, 116.
 Sággere, 117.
 Sussistere, *see* esistere, 54.
 Svéltere, *see* véltere, 133.
 Tacére, 13.
 Téndere (*trans.*), 118. [p.p.
 Téndere (*intrans.*), *reg. verb, has no*
 Tenére, 17.
 Térgere, 119.
 Tígnere, *see* tingere, 147.
 Tingere, 147.
 Tógliere, 137.
 Tórcere, 120.
 Tótre, *see* tógliere, 137.
 Tradfirre, *see* condfirre, 129.
 Tráere, *see* tráre, 132.
 Transígere, *see* esígere, 53.
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ITALIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A , to, at, in.	Apposta , on purpose.
A' , ái, al, etc. = a + art.	Ária , air.
Abbellito , beautified.	Arricchito , enriched.
Accompagnáre , accompany.	Arriváre , arrive.
Acoórgersi , perceive.	Arriváto , having arrived.
Áqua , water.	Ásino , ass.
Ad , <i>see A.</i>	Assalíre , attack.
Affacciársi , place one's self (<i>at a window</i>).	Assenzio , wormwood.
Affrettáre , hasten.	Assolúto , absolute.
Agguantáre , seize.	Áttimo , flash.
Agostíno , Gus.	Avánti a , in front of.
Álbero , tree.	Avére , have.
Ále , wing.	Avvedérsi di , perceive.
Aléッta , little wing.	Azionáccia , <i>from Azióne</i> .
Alettína , little wing.	Azióne , action.
Alfrédo , Alfred.	Bábbo , father, papa.
Allontanáre , send off.	Badáre , keep.
Allóra , then.	Bagnáre , bathe.
Áltro , other.	Bambíno , child.
Amáro , bitter.	Bárbaro , barbarian.
Ánche , also, even.	Barbóne , water-spaniel.
Andár , <i>see Andáre</i> .	Baróne , baron.
Andáre , go, to go, going.	Bastóne , stick.
Andársene , go away.	Bel , <i>see Bélio</i> .
Andáto , gone.	Bellíssimo , very beautiful.
Anéッlo , ring.	Bélio , beautiful, fine, kind.
Animále , animal.	Ben , <i>see Béne</i> .
Animalíno , little creature.	Béne , well, nicely, much.
Antíco , old.	Béne , good (<i>noun</i>).
Ápe , bee.	Bócca , mouth.
Appéna , hardly.	Bóve , ox.
	Brávo , worthy.

Brillare, shine.	Città, city.
Brutto, ugly.	Cittadino, citizen.
Bucato, pricked.	Coda, tail.
Bugia, lie.	Cogli, col, etc. = con + art.
Buio, dark.	Cogliere, catch, pick.
Buono, good.	Collo, neck.
Buttare, throw. <i>Buttar giù</i> = swallow.	Cóme, as, like, how, when.
Cadere, fall.	Cominciare, begin.
Calzoni, trousers.	Commettere, commit.
Can, <i>see</i> Cane.	Compagno, companion.
Cane, dog.	Comune, town. <i>Comuni</i> = commons.
Capace, capable.	Con, with.
Cápo, head. <i>Da cípo, decípo</i> = once more.	Confetti, candy.
Cappello, hat.	Conoscere, know, find out.
Carlomágno, Charlemagne.	Cónte, count.
Cárne, flesh.	Continuamente, continually.
Cása, house, home.	Continuo, continual.
Cascára, fall.	Cónto, count.
Casséta, drawer.	Cörpero, body.
Cassettóne, bureau.	Corrèggersi, reform.
Castélo, castle.	Cósa, thing. <i>Cosa pubblica</i> = government.
Cattivo, bad, naughty.	Così, so, thus.
Célia, trick.	Creatura; creature.
Cénto, a hundred.	Crédere, believe.
Cercare, search.	Cuí, whom, whose.
Certo, certain, some.	Curiosità, curiosity.
Cespúglio, bush.	Curióso, curious, funny.
Che, who, which, that.	Da, by, from, as to. <i>Dalle parti</i> = at the sides.
Che, what. <i>Che cosa</i> = what.	Dacoápo, <i>see</i> Cápo.
Che, that.	Dái, dal, etc. = da + art.
Che, than.	Dáre, give, look.
Chi . . . chi, one . . . another.	De', dégl, déi, dél, etc. = di + art.
Chiamare, call.	Desidério, desire.
Chícca, sweetmeat.	Détto, said, told.
Ci, there.	Di, of, than, to, with.
Cinque, five.	

Dicérto, surely.	Fáre, make, let.
Di diéstro, from behind.	Farfália, butterfly.
Diéci, ten.	Fasciáre, bandage.
Diéstro, behind, after. <i>Di diéstro</i> = from behind. <i>Diéstro a</i> = after.	Férro, iron.
Dintórni, neighborhood.	Figliuólo, child, son.
Dío, Ged.	Figurársi, imagine.
Díre, say, speak.	Finchè non, until.
Diríitto, right.	Finéstra, window.
Discórso, talk.	Finíre, finish.
Disobbediénte, disobedient.	Fíno a, up to.
Disperáto, desperate.	Flóre, flower.
Distánza, distance.	Floríto, flowery.
Distríggere, destroy.	Frénze, Florence.
Disabbiidiénte, disobedient.	Firmaménto, firmament.
Dítino, <i>from</i> Dito.	Fóglia, leaf.
Dito, finger. <i>Dito gráso</i> = thumb.	Fónte, fountain.
Diventáre, become.	Forestíero, foreign.
Dódici, twelve.	Fra, between, in, to.
Dolóre, pain.	Fréddo, cold.
Dópo, after.	Frónte, forehead.
Dóve, where.	Frítto, fruit.
Dovére, ought, must.	Fuggíre, flee.
Dúa, two.	Fuôri, out.
Dánque, therefore.	Fúria, haste.
Duránte, during.	Gámba, leg.
E, and.	Gámbo, stem.
Éoco, this is.	Gáttó, cat.
Ed, and.	Genitóri, parents.
Enrico, Heary.	Già, already.
Éssa, it.	Giardíno, garden.
Ésse, them.	Gígglio, lily.
Éssere, be. <i>Essere per</i> = be about to.	Giorgéttó, Georgie.
Éssi, them.	Giórno, day.
Ésso, it.	Gírár, <i>see</i> Giráre.
Fálico, fault.	Gíráre, go around.
Fancíllo, child.	Gírato, gone around.
	Gíro, turn, circuit.
	Gíro gíro a, round and round.

Giù , down.	Là , there. <i>Di là</i> = there.
Giudizio , judgment, idea.	Lacerare , tear.
Gli , the.	Ladro , thief.
Gli , it.	Ladro , robber.
Gli , to him.	Lampo , flash.
Glie , <i>see</i> Gli , Le .	Lancetta , hand.
Globe , globe.	Lasciare , leave, let, let go.
Goloso , glutton, greedy.	Lasciato , let.
Governato , governed.	Lavorare , work.
Grande , big.	Le , the.
Grandissimo , very big.	Le , to her, to it.
Grido , shout.	Le , them.
Grasso , big.	Leone , lion.
Guardarsi , refrain.	Lento , quick.
I , the.	Levare , take away. <i>Levarsi (with direct object)</i> = get rid of.
Il , the.	Levato , up.
Illuminato , illumined.	Li , them.
Il quale , who.	Là , there.
Imperatore , emperor.	Libero , free.
Impérito , empire.	Lo , the.
In , in.	Lo , him, it.
Infatti , in fact.	Longobardo , Longobard.
Infinitamente , infinitely.	Lontano , distant.
Infino , even.	Loro , them, their.
Infocato , blazing.	Luce , light.
Ingordigia , gluttony.	Lucertola , lizard.
Insegnare , teach.	Lui , him, he.
Insetto , insect.	Lume , light.
Insieme , together.	Luminoso , luminous.
Insomma , in short.	Luna , moon.
Intendimento , intelligence.	Ma , but.
Intorno , around (<i>adv.</i>).	Madre , mother.
Intorno a , around (<i>prep.</i>).	Maestoso , majestic.
Invasione , invasion.	Maestra , school-mistress.
Ispirare , inspire.	Maestro , school-master.
Li , <i>see</i> La , Le , Lo .	Maggio , May.
La , the.	Maggiore , larger.
La , it, her.	

Mái , ever. <i>Non mai</i> = never.	Nascosto , hidden.
Malanno , harm. <i>Far malanno</i> = mischief-making.	Náso , nose.
Maláta , ill.	Náto , born.
Maldicente , gossip.	Ne , of it, for it.
Mále , badly, ill.	Né , nor.
Mále , wicked.	Néi, nel, etc. = in + art.
Mámma , mother, mamma.	Nemméno , even.
Mandáre , send.	Nessuno , nobody.
Mangiáre , eat.	Niccolíno , Nicholas, Nick.
Maniera , manner.	Nido , nest.
Máno , hand.	No, no. <i>Di no</i> = no.
Mattína , morning.	Nóbile , noble.
Méno , less.	Nobiltà , nobility.
Ménto , chin.	Nói , we, us.
Méntre , while.	Nôia , trouble.
Meraviglioso , wonderful.	Non, not. <i>Non . . . che</i> = only.
Metà , half.	Nôstro , our.
Métttere , put. <i>Mettersi</i> = begin, put on.	Nôtte , night.
Mêzzo , half.	Nôve , nine.
Mêzzo , middle. <i>In mezzo a</i> = in the middle of.	Nilla , nothing.
Mício , puss, cat.	Número , number.
Milióne , million.	O , or.
Minacciáre , threaten.	O, oh.
Minóre , smaller.	Ócchio , eye.
Minúto , minute.	Occhióne , from Ócchio .
Mío , my.	Odóre , odor.
Môdo , way.	Ógni , every.
Molestáre , annoy.	Ognúno , everybody.
Mólti , many.	Óltre , beyond, over.
Mólto , much.	Óra , now.
Môrdere , bite.	Óra , hour.
Mósca , fly.	Oramái , at last.
Móstra , face.	Origine , origin.
Múro , wall.	Oro , gold.
Mutáre , change.	Orológio , watch.
	Ótto , eight.
	Padroncino , little master.
	Palazzo , palace.

Paniére, basket.	Présso, near.
Panieríno, from Paniére.	Présto, early.
Pánni, clothes.	Preténdere, expect.
Paréccchio, some.	Prevalére, prevail.
Parére, seem.	Prímo, first.
Párte, part, side. <i>Dálle párte</i> = at the sides. <i>A qüesta párte</i> = to this time.	Prónto, quick.
Participáre, participate.	Público, public.
Pásso, step.	Puníre, punish.
Pátto, condition. <i>A pátto che</i> = on condition that.	Púnto, point.
Pel = per il.	Quadrúpede, quadruped.
Pensáre, think.	Quálche, some.
Per, for, in order to, on account of, through, by.	Qualchedúno, somebody.
Perchà, why, because.	Qualcôsa, anything.
Pérdere, lose.	Qualcôño, somebody.
Perdonáre, pardon.	Quále, <i>see</i> Il quale.
Permesso, permission.	Quándo, when.
Però, therefore, however.	Quánto, as much.
Pésce, fish.	Quattórdici, fourteen.
Péttó, chest.	Quáttro, four.
Piánta, plant.	Que', quéi, <i>pl. of</i> Quéllo.
Picchiáre, strike.	Quégli, <i>pl. of</i> Quéllo.
Piccíno, tiny, small.	Quel, <i>see</i> Quéllo.
Piccolo, little, small.	Quéllo, that.
Piède, foot.	Quésto, this.
Piêno, full.	Qui, here. <i>Di qui</i> = here.
Pigliáre, take.	Quíndi, therefore.
Pinna, fin.	Raccontáre, relate.
Più, more, most.	Raggiúngere, overtake.
Po', little.	Raglóne, reason.
Pôi, then, too.	Rasénte, close.
Portáre, take, bring.	Recreazióne, recess.
Potére, can, be able.	Refezióne, lunch.
Pôvero, poor.	Réggere, stand, endure.
Préndere, take.	Respiráre, breathe.
	Réttile, reptile.
	Ricocárdo, Richard.
	Ricominciáre, begin again.
	Ricordársi, remember.

Ridere, laugh.	Servitóre, servant.
Ríga, line. <i>Di prime rígs</i> = first-class.	Sessánta, sixty.
Ríghettína, little mark.	Sette, seven.
Rimandáre, send back.	Sfacciatággine, impudence.
Rimanére, remain.	Si, himself, herself, itself.
Rimediáre a, atone for.	Si, yes, so.
Rimproveráre, reprove.	Signóra, lady.
Ripétere, repeat.	Signóre, gentleman.
Ripôso, rest.	Signoría, rule.
Rispóndere, reply.	Símile, like.
Risputáre, spit again.	Smisuráto, boundless.
Rómpere, break.	Soáve, sweet.
Rôsa, rose.	Solaménte, only.
Rotóndo, round.	Sóle, sun.
Rebáre, steal.	Sollécoito, early, brisk.
Sanguinóso, bloody.	Sólo, alone.
Sapére, know, hear.	Sommáto, added.
Saporácoio, from Sapóre.	Sópra, on, above. <i>Di sópra</i> = up, above.
Sapóre, taste.	Sorêlla, sister.
Sásso, stone.	Sorellína, from Sorêlla.
Scappáre, run away.	Sôrte, lucky.
Scéna, scene.	Sospettáre, suspect.
Scénder, <i>see</i> Scéndere.	Sospéttó, suspicion.
Scéndere, descend.	Sostégno, support.
Scuôla, school.	Sótto, under. <i>Di sótto</i> = down, underneath.
Se, if, whether.	Sparíre, disappear.
Se, <i>see</i> Si.	Spíochio, slice.
Sè, itself, himself, herself.	Spína, thorn.
Secóndo che, according as.	Sputáre, spit.
Segnáto, marked.	Stáma, room.
Seguìre, turn out.	Stáre, stay, stand.
Séi, six.	Stélla, star.
Sémpre, always.	Stésso, himself.
Senése, Sienese.	Stésso, same.
Sentíre, taste, hear.	Stésso, even.
Sénza, without.	Stracciáre, tear.
Sérpe, snake.	

Stréttto, close, tight.	Úna, a, one.
Strilláre, scream.	Úndíci, eleven.
Su, on, up.	Úno, a, one.
Su', sul, etc. = su + art.	Úovo, egg.
Súbito, at once.	Urláre, yell.
Súo, its, his, her.	Úscio, door.
Tánto, so much, so, much.	Vassoiño, tray.
Tánto . . . quánto, both . . . and.	Vedére, see.
Te, thee, you.	Ventiquáttro, twenty-four.
Têmpo, time.	Verità, truth.
Tenítto, held.	Véro, true.
Têrra, earth, ground, land.	Véscovo, bishop.
Território, territory.	Véspa, wasp.
Tí, thee, you.	Vestire, dress.
Tiráre, throw, draw. <i>Tirr'fubri</i> , take out.	Vía, off, away, so forth. <i>Some- times used instead of a verb of motion.</i>
Tóooo, one o'clock.	Viággió, way, journey.
Tornáre, return, returning.	Vicíño, near.
Tórno tórno a, round and round.	Viôla, violet.
Toscáno, Tuscan.	Viôttola, path.
Tra, among, to.	Víso, face.
Tranquillaménte, tranquilly.	Víspo, lively.
Tráttó : <i>a un tráttó</i> = all at once.	Viziáccio, from Vízio.
Traversáre, cross.	Vízio, vice.
Tre, three.	Vóce, voice.
Trédíci, thirteen.	Vôglia, desire.
Trónco, trunk.	Volére, wish.
Trováre, find.	Volontariaménte, voluntarily.
Tu, thou, you.	Vôlta, time.
Túo, thy, your.	Voltár, see Voltáre.
Tútto, all. <i>Per tutto</i> = every- where. <i>Tútti e dûe</i> = both ; <i>tútti</i> <i>e tre</i> = all three ; etc.	Voltáre, turn.
Uccellíno, from Ucoêllo.	Zámpa, paw, foot.
Uccêllo, bird.	Zampína, little paw.
Un, a, one.	Zanzára, mosquito.
	Zimbêllo, laughing-stock.

ENGLISH-ITALIAN VOCABULARY.

A , un, úno, úna.	Bird , uocéollo.
Africa , África.	Black , néro.
After , dópo.	Blood , sángue, <i>m.</i>
Ago , fa.	Boil , bollíre.
Aim , miráre.	Born , náto. <i>Pl.</i> : náti, <i>m.</i> ; náte, <i>f.</i>
Air , ária.	Boy , ragázzo.
All , tútto.	Branch , rámo.
Alone , sólo.	Bread , páne, <i>m.</i>
Although , sebbéne.	Brother , fratéollo, <i>m.</i>
Always , sémpre.	Bubble , vescichéttá.
Amaze , meravigliáre.	But , ma.
America , América.	By , da. <i>By chance</i> = per cásó.
An , <i>see A.</i>	Call , chiamáre.
Ancient , antico.	Capital , capitále, <i>f.</i>
And , e.	Car , vagóne, <i>m.</i>
Another , un altro.	Care , cúra.
April , aprile, <i>m.</i>	Carriage , carròzza.
Around , intórno.	Carry , portáre.
As , cóme.	Case , cásó.
As . . . as , quánto, tánto . . . cóme.	Ceiling , pálco.
Asia , Ásia.	Chance , cásó. <i>By chance</i> = per cásó.
At , a.	Charged , cárico.
Attach , attaccáre.	Charity , carità, <i>f.</i>
August , agóstó.	Charles , Cárló.
Be , éssere, <i>irreg.</i> (53, 4).	Choose , scégliere, <i>irreg.</i>
Beam , tráve, <i>m. or f.</i>	Christopher , Cristóforo.
Beast , béstia.	Circle , tóndo.
Beautiful , béllo.	City , città, <i>f.</i>
Because , perchè.	Cloud , nívola.
Begin , cominciáre.	Club , bastóne, <i>m.</i>
Believe , crédere.	Coat , ábito.
Big , grôsso.	

Collect, raccolgere, <i>irreg.</i>	Emmanuel, Emmanuèle.
Columbus, Colómbo.	Emperor, imperatore, <i>m.</i>
Come back, tornáre.	Empty, vuoto.
Companion, compagno.	End, terminare.
Confined, tenuto.	Enemy, nemico.
Construct, costruire, <i>irreg.</i>	Escape, scappare.
Continue, seguitare.	Europe, Európa.
Contrary, contrário.	Even, anche.
Cool, raffreddarsi.	Ever, mai.
Corner, canto.	Every, ogni.
Country, paese, <i>m.</i>	Everything, tutto.
Cover, coprire, <i>irreg.</i>	Everywhere, per tutto.
Creature, animale, <i>m.</i>	Eye, <i>noun</i> , occhio.
Crumb, briciole.	Eye, <i>vb.</i> , occhiare.
Crush, schiacciare.	Fall, caduta.
Dark, buio.	Family, famiglia, <i>f.</i>
Day, giorno.	Far, lontano.
December, dicembre, <i>m.</i>	Father, padre, <i>m.</i> , bábbo.
Dense, denso.	February, febbraio.
Department, dipartimento.	Fief, feudo.
Discover, scoprire, <i>irreg.</i>	Fifth, quinto.
Distance, distanza.	Find, trovare.
Divide, dividere, <i>irreg.</i>	Finger, dito. <i>Pl.</i> dita, <i>f.</i>
Do, fare, <i>irreg.</i>	Fire, fuoco.
Dominion, domínio.	First, primo. <i>Adv.</i> , prima.
Door, úscio.	Five, cinque.
Down, giù.	Flat, piatto.
Dream, sognare.	Flee, fuggire.
Drop, goccia. <i>Drop by drop</i> = a goccia a goccia.	Flower, fiore, <i>m.</i>
Duke, dúca, <i>m.</i>	Fly, volare.
Dungeon, carcere, <i>f.</i>	Food, mangiare, <i>m.</i>
Dust, pólvore, <i>f.</i>	For, per. <i>For yourself (conjunctive)</i> = vi, si.
Earn, guadagnare.	Form, formare.
Earth, terra.	Fort, fortezza.
Eight hundred, ottocento.	Forth, fuori.
Eighty, ottanta.	Forty, quaranta.
Either . . . or, o . . . o.	Four, quattro.

Four hundred, quattrocento.	I, so.
France, Francia, <i>f.</i>	If, se.
Friday, venerdì, <i>m.</i>	Imagine, immaginare.
Friend, amico, <i>ms.</i>	In, in.
From, da.	Indeed, davvero.
Fruit, frutto.	Inhabit, abitare.
Furniture, mobilia.	Inside, didentro.
Genoa, Gênoa.	Instance, esempio.
Give, dâre, <i>irreg.</i>	Intense, vivo.
Go, andâre, <i>irreg.</i>	Intention, intenzione, <i>f.</i>
Good, buôno.	Into, in.
Grain, grâno.	It, lo, la, egli, gli.
Great, grânde.	Italian, italiâno.
Ground, têrra.	Italy, Itália, <i>f.</i>
Grove, boschétto.	Its, suo, sua.
Grow up, venir su, <i>irreg.</i>	Itself, si.
Gun, schioppo, fucile, <i>m.</i>	Jailer, carceriere, <i>ms.</i>
Hand, máno, <i>f.</i>	January, gennaio.
Happen, accadére, <i>irreg.</i>	July, luglio.
Hardly, appéna.	June, giugno.
Hasten, affrettársi.	King, re, <i>m.</i>
Hate, odiáre.	Know, sapére, <i>irreg.</i> , conoscere (= <i>be acquainted with</i>), <i>irreg.</i>
Have, avére, <i>irreg.</i> (53, 6).	Land, paése, <i>m.</i> , têrra.
He, egli, lúi.	Large, grânde.
Heat, cálido.	Last, último (<i>precedes noun</i>). <i>Last year</i> = l'ârno scôrso.
Her, la, le, léi.	Latter, quêsto. <i>The latter</i> = quêsti, <i>m. sing.</i>
Herb, êrba.	Leaf, fôglia.
Here, qua.	Leap-year, bisestile, <i>m.</i>
High, alto.	Learn, imparâre.
Him, lo, gli, lúi. <i>To him</i> = gli, a lúi.	Left, sinistra.
Himself, si.	Lid, têsto.
His, suo.	Lift, sollevâre.
History, stôria.	Light, lúce, <i>f.</i>
Holiday, fêsta.	Like, cóme.
Honest, onésto.	Little (= <i>small</i>), píccolo, piccino.
However, tuttavâ.	
Hunter, cacciâtore, <i>m.</i>	

Little (= <i>a small quantity</i>), pôco.	Not, non.
· <i>Little by little</i> = a pôco a pôco.	November, novémbre.
Live, vivere, irreg.	Now, óra.
Loaded, cárico.	Object, oggettò.
Lorraine: of Lorraine = lorenése.	Observe, osserváre.
Loud, fôrte.	Oceanica, Oceánia.
Low, básso.	October, ottóbre.
Lower, abbassáre.	Of, di. <i>Of them</i> = ne.
Man, uômo, pl. uômini.	On, sópra, su (<i>before vowel, sur</i>).
Many, mólti, m., mólte, f.	One, úno.
March, márzo.	One's self, si.
Mask, máschera.	Only, sólo (<i>adj.</i>), non . . . che (<i>adv.</i>).
May, mággio.	Opposite, oppósto.
Me, mi, me.	Or, o.
Melon, cocômero.	Other, áltro.
Merchant, mercânte, m.	Ought, dovére, irreg.
Middle, mèzzo.	Out, fuôri.
Mignonette, amoríno.	Outside, difuôri, m.
Mine, mío.	Over there, laggiù.
Moisture, umidità, f.	Pace, pásso.
Monday, lunedì, m.	Parents, genitóri, m. pl.
Month, mése, m.	Paris, Parígi.
Moon, lúna.	Parrot, pappagáollo.
More, più.	Part, párté, f.
Mortify, mortificáre.	Peasant, contadíno.
Most, il più.	Perfectly, próprio.
Mr., signór.	Perhaps, fórse.
My, mío.	Persuade, persuadére, irreg.
Name, nóme, m.	Philip, Filíppo.
Napoleon, Napoleóne.	Place, luôgo.
Near, vicíno a.	Placed, pôsto.
Need, bisórgno.	Plainly, schièttaménte.
Never, non . . . mái.	Plant, piánta.
Nice, gentile.	Point, púnto.
Ninety, novánta.	Poor, pôvero.
No, no.	Pot, péntola.
Nobody nessúno.	Present, presentáre.
Nor, nè.	

Prevent , impedire.	Seven , sétte.
Principle , princípio.	Shake , scuotere, <i>irreg.</i>
Prison , prigione, <i>f.</i>	Ship , nave, <i>f.</i>
Prisoner , prigioniero.	Shoot , bárba.
Profession , profesión, <i>f.</i>	Short , corto.
Purpose , uso.	Show off , far vedére, <i>irreg.</i>
Quantity , quantità, <i>f.</i>	Side , párte, <i>f.</i>
Question , domanda.	Silence , silénzio.
Rain , pioggia.	Sinister , sinistro.
Raise , leváre.	Sir , signóre, <i>m.</i>
Rare , ráro.	Sixty , sessánta.
Recognized , conosciúto.	Sky , ciélo.
Relate , raccontáre.	Small , píccolo, piccino.
Remain , rimanére, <i>irreg.</i> , restáre.	Smoke , fúmo.
Repeat , ripetere.	So , così.
Reply , rispondere, <i>irreg.</i>	So as to , per.
Resolve , risciògliere, <i>irreg.</i>	Some , qualche.
Rest , posáre.	Somebody else , qualchedun' al tro.
Right , dêstra.	Sometimes , qualchevôlta.
Rise , salíre, <i>irreg.</i>	So much , tanto.
Room , stánza.	Son , figlio.
Root , radíce, <i>f.</i>	Sort , sôrta.
Round , rotóndo.	Spaniard , spagnuôlo.
Rule , signoría.	Speak , parláre.
Sacrifice , sacrificio.	Spider , rágno, ragnolo.
Sail , navigáre.	Sprouted , germogliáto.
Sailor , marináro.	Stalk , fústo.
Same , stésso (<i>precedes noun</i>).	Star , stélla.
Satisfy , contentáre.	Steam , vapóre, <i>m.</i>
Saturday , sábato.	Straight , diríitto.
Say , díre, <i>irreg.</i>	Study , <i>noun</i> , stúdio.
Sea , máre, <i>m.</i>	Study , <i>vb.</i> , studiáre.
Second , secóndo.	Sun , sóle, <i>m.</i>
See , vedére, <i>irreg.</i>	Sunday , doménica.
Seed , séme, <i>m.</i>	Support , mantenére, <i>irreg.</i>
Sent , mandáto.	Surprised , sorpréso.
September , settémbre, <i>m.</i>	Surround , circondáre.
Service , servízio.	

Table, tavola.	Tuscan, toscano.
Take, prendere, <i>irreg.</i>	Twelve, dodici.
Tear, raschiare.	Twenty-eight, ventotto.
Than, che, di.	Twenty-nine, ventinove.
Thanks, grazie, <i>f. pl.</i>	Twig, ramoscello.
That, <i>conj.</i> , che.	Two, due.
That, <i>rel. pron.</i> , che.	Under, sotto.
That, <i>demons. pron.</i> , quello.	Unfortunate, infelice.
The, il, lo, la, i, gli, le.	Unhappy, sventurato.
Them, li, le, loro. <i>Of them</i> = ne.	Union, unione, <i>f.</i>
Then, poi.	Unite, raccogliere, <i>irreg.</i>
There, là, lì.	Until, <i>prep.</i> , fino a.
Therefore, però.	Until, <i>conj.</i> , finchè . . . non.
They, essi, esse, loro.	Us, noi, ci (<i>conjunctive</i>).
Thick, grosso.	Usual, usato.
Thing, cosa.	Vapor, vapore, <i>m.</i>
Think, pensare.	Vegetable, vegetabile, <i>m.</i>
Third, terzo.	Very, molto, tanto.
Thirtieth, trentesimo.	Victor, Vittorio.
Thirty, trenta.	Villa, villa.
Thirty-first, trentesimo primo.	Village, villaggio.
Thirty-one, trentuno, trentún.	Water, acqua.
This, questo.	Way (= <i>manner</i>), maniera.
Thousand, mille.	We, noi.
Three, tre.	Web, tela.
Three hundred, trecento.	Wednesday, mercoledì, <i>m.</i>
Thursday, giovedì, <i>m.</i>	Week, settimana.
Thus, così.	What, <i>interrog. and exclam.</i>
Time, (<i>Ex. 2</i>) volta; (<i>Ex. 18 and 20</i>) tempo.	che.
To, a. <i>To him</i> = gli.	What, <i>rel.</i> , quello che.
Together, insieme.	When, quando.
Too (= also), anche.	Where, dove.
Too (= excessively), troppo.	Which, che.
Tree, albero.	While, mentre.
Trunk, tronco.	Who, <i>rel.</i> , che.
Tuesday, martedì, <i>m.</i>	Whom, <i>rel.</i> , cui.
Turn, girare.	Willingly, volentieri.
	Wind, vento.

Window , finestra.	Year , anno.
With , con.	Yes , già.
Without , senza.	You , voi, vi, Léi, la, le. <i>To you</i> = vi, le.
Wood , bôsco.	Your , vôstro, Súo.
Word , parôla.	Yourself , vi, si. <i>For yourself</i> = vi, si.
Working-day , giórno di lavoro.	
World , móndo.	



APPENDIX.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

[The numbers prefixed to the following notes refer to the paragraphs of the first chapter in this book.]

1. The Tuscan names of the letters are : *a, bi, ci, di, é, effe, gi, acca, i, jé* or *i lungo, elle, emme, enne, o, pi, cu, erre, esse, ti, u, vu* or *vi, zeta* (with *z* pronounced *dz*). They do not change in the plural. Their gender is not fixed ; in general those ending in *a* or *e* are considered as feminine, the others as masculine. *K, x, y* are *cappa, iccase, ipsisilon*, all masculine.

2. a. The sounds *á, é, ó*, followed by a single consonant, are somewhat longer than the other vowels : for instance, in *dáto, féro, óvo* the accented *a, e, o* are longer than in *dátttero, véro, óve*. Final accented vowels sound particularly short : as in *amò, beltà, caffè*.

β. In forming *i* the mouth should be made as broad as possible from side to side. For *u* and *ö* the lips should be puckered. For *a* and *é* the mouth should be opened very wide.

3. a. If an adverb in *-mènte* is formed from an adjective containing *é* or *ö*, this vowel has, in the adverb, a secondary accent, and retains its open sound : as (*brève*) *brèvemente*, "briefly"; (*nobile*) *nobilmènte*, "nobly." Furthermore, *é* and *ö* retain their quality in seeming compounds that consist, in reality, of two or more separate words : as *tostochè = tostoché = tosto che*, "as soon as."

β. Preterites and past participles in *-esi, -eso, -osi, -oso* have a close *e* or *o* ; except *chiési* (also *chiési*), *esplösi, espłoso, lési* (not used), *lëso*.

γ. In the suffixes *-eccio* (-a), *-esco* (-a), *-ese*, *-essa*, *-etto* (-a), *-ezzo* (-a), *-mente*, and *-mento* the *e* is always close; while in the diminutive suffix *-etto* (-a), and in the endings *-ente*, *-enza*, *-erio* (or *-ero*), and *-esimo* (-a) it is open: as *inglēse*, "English"; *probabilmēnte*, "probably"; *prudentē*, "prudent"; *ventēsimō*, "twentieth."

δ. In the endings *-oio*, *-one*, *-ore*, and in the suffix *-oso* (-a) the *o* is close; while in the ending *-orio*, and in *-occio* (-a), *-otto* (-a), and *-ozzo* (-a), used as suffixes to nouns or adjectives, it is open: as *vassbō*, "tray"; *ambre*, "love"; *romitbrio*, "hermitage"; *casbta*, "good-sized house."

ε. In the following cases accented *e* or *o* may have either the close or the open sound: in *Giorgio*, *maestra*, *maestro*, *nego* (from *negāre*), *neve*, *organo*, *scendere*, *senza*, *siete* and *sono* (from *essere*), *spiegnerē*, *Stefano*, *vendere*; and in the conditional endings *-estī*, *-emmo*, *-este*. The present subjunctive forms *dieno*, *sieno*, *stieno* are pronounced also *diēno*, *siēno*, *stīeno*.

ζ. In poetry we often find *ē* for *iē*, *ō* for *uō*: as *ven = viēne*, "he comes"; *cor = cubre*, "heart."

4. **C. a.** Between two vowels, of which the second is *e* or *i*, single *c* and single *g* are, in ordinary Tuscan speech, pronounced respectively like *sh* in "ship" and *si* in "vision": as *pāce*, "peace"; *stagione*, "season."

β. Between two vowels, of which the second is *a*, *o*, or *u*, a single *c* is, in popular Tuscan speech, sounded nearly like English *h*: as *poco* (*pōho*), "little"; *di questa cosa* (*di hwēsta hōsa*), "of this thing." This pronunciation is regarded as vulgar.

γ. Some writers use *j*, except after a consonant, for the *i* that is pronounced *y*: as *jeri* for *iēri*, "yesterday"; *pajo* for *pāio*, "pair." It is sometimes used also for final *i* in the plural of words in unaccented *-io*: as *specchj* (also *speccht* and occasionally *specchii*) for *spēcchi*, "mirrors," plural of *spēcchio*.

ζ. Aside from verbs in *-izzāre*, *z* and *zz* have the value *dz* in the following words and their derivatives:—

arzillo	frizzo	magazzíno	románzo	zélo
azzírro	garzóne	mánzo	ronzío	zenít
barzelléta	gazzélla	mêzzo	rózzo	zéro
bízza	gazzéttá	orizzónte	zaffiro	zéta
brézza	góndo	ôrzo	zaffrón	zínco
brónzo	Lázzaro	pêñolo	zanzára	zodíaco
donzélla	lazzeréttó	pránzo	zébra	zólla
dozzína	lázzo	ribrézzo	zéffiro	zôna

also in all derivatives of the Greek *zoos*, and in many uncommon words.

5. In pronouncing *gli* and *gn* the point of the tongue should remain behind the lower teeth: as *figlio*, "son"; *ogni*, "every."

6. If one of the words mentioned below, or any oxytone ending in a vowel, is closely followed by a word beginning with a consonant, this consonant is, in Tuscany, generally pronounced double. The words are: *—

a	di, <i>day</i>	giù	o §	sópra
che	di', <i>say</i>	ha	più	sta †
chi	e	ho	qua	sto
ciò	è	ínfra	qualché	su
cóme	fa †	íntra	qui	te ‡
cóntra	fè, <i>faith</i>	là	re	tra
da	fe' = féce	li	sa	tre
dà, <i>gives</i>	fo	ma	se, if	tu
da', <i>give</i>	fra	me ‡	sè	va †
do	fu	mo' = módo	si	vo = vádo
dóve	già	nè	so	vo' = vóglia

Ex.: *verrà da me domani* (*verrá d'addaméddománi*), "he will come to my house to-morrow." In such cases *c* is, of course, never pronounced like *h* (see 4, C, β).

* The materials for this list were taken from D' Ovidio's article in Gröber's *Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*, p. 496.

† Both the imperative sing. and the pres. ind. third sing.

‡ The disjunctive form.

§ Both the conjunction "or" and the interrogative particle.

INFLECTIONS OF THE VOICE.

1. Italian speech is at once smoother and less monotonous than American: it is less interrupted by breathings, and it has far greater variations of pitch. In order to speak or read Italian well, an American must learn to breathe in speaking as he does in singing; he must inhale deeply at the beginning of the clause, and not stop again until he reaches the end of it. The following directions may be of use; they are based on the Tuscan pronunciation, and particularly on that of Siena.

2. *a.* The simplest inflection in a declarative sentence is as follows: at the beginning the voice is pitched low; it rises in the middle (in earnest conversation often to a falsetto), and falls again at the end. The most emphatic word generally receives the highest tone; if there are no words after it to complete the cadence, the first words of the phrase are often repeated at the end: as *me lo dicono tutti me lo dicono* ("they all tell me so"), where the *u* of *tutti* is an octave higher than the beginning and the close of the sentence.

b. When there is a pause on some not particularly emphatic word before the main verb, that word has a slight circumflex accent, the voice rising about one semitone and falling about three: as *fubri di città c'è una bellissima villa* ("outside the city there's a beautiful villa"), where *bellissima* has the high pitch, and the *a* of *città* has the circumflex. This accent is generally heard whenever modifying clauses or phrases precede the main clause.

γ. Almost all declarative sentences are made up chiefly of these two inflections, the long rise and fall and the short circumflex. Americans must avoid breaking up their sentences by meaningless falling tones. The fall occurs in Italian, as in English, on a very emphatic word, and at the end of a sentence. It is used, also, with a verb of saying or thinking, followed by a direct quotation;

and with any word or phrase used as a vocative, except in loud calling (see 4, β) : as *all' ora chiama Alfrédo e gli dice* \ : *Bambino* \ , *dimmi la verità* \ (*Grammar*, Exercise 17), where the syllables *fre*, *bam*, and *dim* have the highest pitch.

3. a. Questions to which the answer may be "yes" or "no" have either one of two circumflex accents : in the first the voice rises about five semitones and falls one ; in the second, which is sometimes used in reading and in polite phrases, the voice rises and falls about an octave. Ex. : *l' hái visto* ("have you seen him?"), where the pitches of *l' hái*, *vi*, and *sto* may be represented by the notes *do*, *fa*, *mi*; *ha bén dormito* ("did you sleep well?"), where *mi* is an octave higher than *dor* and *to*. The former accent may be heard in the Irish pronunciation of English.

β . These inflections are nearly always confined to the last few syllables of the sentence. In some questions, however, they appear twice, generally occurring first on the verb ; and occasionally the circumflex on the verb is the only one.

γ . Questions that cannot be answered by "yes" or "no" usually begin high, the pitch depending on the emphasis. The voice then falls, but generally rises again at the last syllable, going up about three semitones : as *o c'óme* \ *hái fatto* / ("how did you do it?"). This accent is common among the Irish, and may be heard in England. The final rise is, however, often omitted, especially in very short sentences and in polite phrases : as *c'óme sta* \ ("how do you do?").

4. a. Exclamations of surprise begin very high, and sink rapidly : as *sénti* \ ("no!")* ; *un affár di niènte* \ ("you don't say so!")*, where *un* has the main stress ; *per mó bácco* ("I want to know!")*, with the accent on *per*.

β . In calling to persons at a distance, the Tuscans sing rather than speak ; the usual tune is *do*, *la*, *sol*, the accented syllable being highest : as *Agostina* ("Augustine!"); *partenza* ("all aboard!").

* Popular New England equivalents.



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[The numbers refer to paragraphs. *Ap. N.* means "Appendix, Additional Notes on Pronunciation"; *Ap. V.* stands for "Appendix, Inflections of the Voice."]

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